

Jerusalem bomb kills 13, injures 78, in packed square

Allegations of Arabs being questioned by Israel in Jerusalem last night after the worst terrorist outrage in the city since the 1967 war. Seven people were killed when a booby-trapped refrigerator exploded in a crowded area. Later groups of Jews attacked Arab passers-by and stoned their cars. Responsibility for the bombing was acknowledged by spokesmen for the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beirut and Damascus.

Scores of Arabs held for questioning

Eric Marsden and a brilliant alumnus, July 4. A crowd of people were killed in a crowded square when a booby-trapped refrigerator exploded in a crowded area. It was the worst terrorist outrage since the 1967 war in the city. The explosion killed 13 people and injured 78. The explosion occurred in a crowded square in Jerusalem. The explosion occurred in a crowded square in Jerusalem. The explosion occurred in a crowded square in Jerusalem.

Mr Jones gives MPs pay warning

Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union (TGWU), warned the Government yesterday that big salary increases for MPs could wreck any new voluntary pay deal.

Mr Jones, one of the social contract leaders, said after the TGWU conference in Blackpool: "The Government and MPs should seriously consider what impact any increase for them would have on the atmosphere at the time. People are expecting a lot from them which would imply equality of sacrifice. We are not asking that they should not have an increase but that ideas of their increase should be modest."

The MPs' increase should not necessarily be limited to 15 a week, the amount being interpreted as the flat-rate equivalent of a 10 per cent agreement, but "the modest level now being talked about should certainly be taken into account, otherwise the whole thing could misfire by the wrong type of increase for them."

Percentage increases were the wrong approach at present, Mr Jones spoke in the light of Mr Wilson's statement in the House of Commons on Thursday that the Government's decision on MPs' pay would be announced within 10 days.

He said he had found a massive response to the idea that if there was going to be sacrifice it should be based on equality with flat-rate increases. "When a man like Roy Jenkins (the Home Secretary) makes speeches it would be far better if he announced that he would accept a reduction in his salary," he said. "It would have a bigger impact in speeches which he and others are making, and that goes for big industrialists."

That was apparently a reference to Mr Jenkins' speech on Thursday night in which he said the 10 per cent pay limit must be a "real reality".

Mr Jones called for extra sacrifices from big industrial earners, people earning £5,000 and upwards. There ought to be a prospect of pay rises of more than 25 for many if "fairly high earners" agreed to no increase themselves.



Mrs Billie Jean King triumphant yesterday at Wimbledon for the sixth and last time. Page 20

Miners' power tussle threatens pay pact

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The Yorkshire miners' threat to government hopes of an effective voluntary incomes policy remained very real last night after a meeting of the executive of the National Union of Mineworkers failed to resolve the internal power struggle over a proposed claim for £100 a week for coalface workers.

The credibility of the TUC's efforts to stave off direct statutory pay controls now rests with a series of meetings being held this weekend before the union's policy-making conference which opens in Scarborough on Monday.

The owners of three vast mining areas, Nottinghamshire and the north-west, and Yorkshire, will attempt to reach a compromise resolution at meetings today with the conference business committee. The outcome of those discussions will be discussed at meetings of the Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire delegations tomorrow morning.

In the meantime, Mr Joseph Gormley, the miners' president, described the left-wing pay demand as "bloody silly" and asked for all the resolutions to be taken off the agenda because of the economic crisis. In an appeal to Mr Arthur Scargill and his coalfield's representatives, he said:

"I hope that common sense will prevail this weekend and that the Yorkshire delegation meets, and they will allow their resolution to be withdrawn in favour of an executive statement indicating their willingness to do whatever they can in the light of the serious economic situation facing Britain, and allowing the national executive to negotiate wages later in the year in the climate that exists at that time."

Yorkshire's willingness to join the search for a compromise was being interpreted last night by NCU moderate leaders as a partial victory. But, despite the intense political pressures being brought to bear, there is still a marked reluctance to abandon the demand for £100 a week at the face.

They may, however, be willing to tone down their demands by seeking out the instance on £85 a week for men working elsewhere underground and £80 on the surface, in order to get conference approval. The votes ranged behind the moderate and militant bargaining postures are very finely balanced, but even a compromise formula of that sort would be a grave embarrassment to the TUC.

The fate of Yorkshire's campaign to commit the union to a wages policy that could end in another confrontation with the Government will not be known for certain until after Mr Wilson has addressed the conference on Monday afternoon.

The chances of a compromise solution being reached are not good. The moderates do not believe that Yorkshire's demand is a realistic one, and they are determined to resist any move to give way, and they dominate the five-man business committee by four to one.

Mrs Gandhi bans 26 extremist groups of left and right in move to strangle opposition

From Our Own Correspondent
Delhi, July 4

Using its emergency powers, the Indian Government today banned 26 left wing and right wing groups of extremists including the two leading associations of Hindu and Muslim separatists, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League.

Among the organizations banned were the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh, the paramilitary arm of militant nationalists, and its Muslim counterpart, the Jabalwadi-Islami.

The two groups of religious fanatics have constantly opposed the Government's policy of secularism and both have been accused many times of fomenting communal tensions.

The RSS, which has never reconciled itself to the existence of Pakistan, is an offshoot of the front of Hindu conservatism. The Hindu Mahasabha, which is freed of Hindi, Hindu, and Hindu.

In 1948 a former member of the Hindu Mahasabha, Ram Nath Goode, assassinated Mahatma Gandhi at Birla House in Delhi because the country's greatest leader appealed for communal peace.

In 1952 the RSS formed its political wing, the Jan Sangh Party, which emerged as a strong adversary against the ruling Congress Party in the Hindi-speaking belt in northern India.

Anand Murti is a sect of Hindu fanatics with headquarters in Bihar state. At present its leaders are in jail on charges of murdering several members who attempted to leave the organization.

The banning order has not been applied to leftist or rightist political parties within Parliament. The main parties which continue to function include the ruling Congress Party, the Communist Party of India, the Communist Party (Marxist) the Jan Sangh, the Indian People's Party and the Socialist Party.

Meeting a group of lawyers today, Mrs Gandhi said: "I am proud of democracy in the country and do not want to do anything against it." She expressed the hope that the present period of emergency would be a "temporary phase".

She chided the West, claiming that "the countries who are now criticizing India are the same ones who had supported General Yahya Khan's military rule in Pakistan and his suppression of Bangladesh".

There is some mystery about the movement of a delegation of highly placed Soviet officials who arrived in Delhi shortly before the emergency was proclaimed last week. Government censors have refused to allow Indian papers to publish details of the arrival of the delegation, and officials refused to discuss the matter with foreign journalists.

Some small signs of resistance are emerging. In one instance, with the press strangled by censorship, a subscriber placed this advertisement in the death column of a Bombay paper.

"O' Cracy, beloved husband of J. R. V. father of L. J. Berry, father of Faith, Hope and Justice, expired on June 28."

Delhi, July 4. — Several hundred members of left-wing and right-wing extremist groups were arrested in various parts of India late today after the banning of the 26 militant organizations. Observers forecast that several thousand might be arrested in the next few days.

Mrs Gandhi said in an interview with The Times of India: "Democracy implies an implicit acceptance of certain higher objectives. The Government can be opposed but not national interests. . . . The Opposition must display an utter lack of understanding of this distinction."

She complained that some political parties whose ideology is violence and disruption "try to exploit democratic freedom only to further their own sinister aims".

She told a deputation of Indian journalists seeking an end to censorship that it could not be withdrawn for the time being.

Censorship had to be imposed, she said, to prevent a disastrous situation leading to the disintegration of the country. But she promised to consider measures which would lead to the liberal application of censorship.

An official statement said Mrs Gandhi "blamed a section of the press for helping to build up a vicious atmosphere in the country". She added that "outside agencies had also contributed to the creation of this atmosphere".

She believed in the freedom of the press but she asked where a free press would be if India disintegrated. Press freedom had come to mean freedom to attack India and "to dub as traitors anybody who supported her".

India's pro-Government National Herald said in a leading article today that British and American journalists should not be tolerated if they misrepresented India.

The daily newspaper, founded by the late Jawaharlal Nehru, father of Mrs Gandhi, said of India late today after the banning of the 26 militant organizations. Observers forecast that several thousand might be arrested in the next few days.

The customs man said: 'The lady is a dictator' India sees end of old freedoms

From Peter Hazelhurst
Delhi, July 4

After living under the draconian restrictions of emergency rule for one week, the majority of Indians are coming to the reluctant but inevitable conclusion that the India which was fashioned by the democratic giant, Pandit Nehru, will never be the same again.

Three years ago, when I left Delhi after living in India for five and a half years, Indians were rightly proud that they made up the largest democracy in the world. They could boast of the only free press between Tokyo and Rome, an independent judiciary and an open society.

Coffee houses resounded with the loud talk of politics and the Government's critics spoke out without the fear of an early morning knock on the door.

Mrs Gandhi had just won the Bangladesh war and the average Indian was proud of his Prime Minister and his political institutions. Either the politicians were close personal friends and cartoonists used to parody their politicians with satire and wit unparalleled in the Third World.

More important, India's only consolation, and excuse, for its failure to equal China in providing her people with quick economic justice was its claim to be an open society and democracy.

Then last week Mrs Gandhi changed the old India with one swift stroke of the executive pen. After seven days of iron-fisted emergency rule a benighted nation is just beginning to realize it has lost its democratic traditions, but that the unlike an autocratic China, it has failed to provide its people with economic justice.

It was a different India when I returned. At the airport a grim-faced customs officer muttered: "Sabhi, the lady is too strong now. She is a victor." This was the first and average reaction of the Indians from the middle and upper classes.

For the average Indian, the poor living in the shanty towns and hovels in the slums and on the side, the cataclysm in Delhi had no meaning. Freedom has little meaning on an empty stomach. Political changes in India have always been moulded by the vocal urban class, and in Delhi Mrs Gandhi's Government has ruthlessly and systematically put down any possible attempts to resist. Secret police are everywhere and the atmosphere is reminiscent of the days of military rule under the late President Ayub Khan and former President Yahya Khan in Pakistan.

After seven days an estimated 5,000 of Mrs Gandhi's opponents from all sides of the political spectrum are reported to have been rounded up, and detained in special camps round the country. The press has been suppressed more ruthlessly than it has been in many other parts of Asia.

The raucous and boisterous talk in Delhi coffee houses has dropped to a whisper, and for the first time I saw politically-conscious Indians looking over their shoulders before they spoke on street corners.

Continued on page 4, col 5

liberals step p EEC rotests

Our Political Staff

The Liberal Party announced yesterday its protest against what it regards as Government "arbitrariness" over the choice of delegates to the European Parliament, action which has led to the removal of Gladwyn, the Liberal and a former British ambassador to France, from British delegation.

When the motion to appoint Winifred Ewing, Scottish nationalist MP for Moray and n, to the delegation came on the Commons last night, Russell Johnston (Liberal) and Mr John Pardoe (Liberal) and the minister have to come before the Commons Monday.

It means that Mrs Ewing will not be able to take her seat with the other members of the British delegation in the European Parliament when next week's session opens in Strasbourg on Monday.

Mr Johnston said afterwards: "We do not object to Mrs Ewing having a place in the Commons, but we do not accept that it should be at our expense." He said the Liberals, led by Mr Ewing, will argue on Monday that the Government's action is "arbitrary" and "unjustified".

Hills dossier not yet in Kinshasa

The release of Mr Dennis Hills, the British lecturer reprieved by Uganda from execution for treason, cannot take place until his dossier arrives in Kinshasa, President Mobutu, who intervened in the case, said yesterday. It was on the basis of his perusal of these documents that he would make recommendations about Mr Hills' fate to President Amin. The Zairian leader explained that the Minister of the Foreign Affairs had to bring him the Hills dossier from Kampala. Troubled himself by an alleged plot in his own country, President Mobutu has banned his military officers from having foreign wives.

Threat to Rolls works

A pay dispute is threatening to cause the closure of the Rolls-Royce (1971) aero-engine plant at Derby. The 12,000 workers are to begin a programme of sanctions from Monday in support of a pay claim, which the management says will mean that the plant will have to close by Wednesday.

Share prices push ahead

The stock market reacted favourably to yesterday's statement by Mr Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, that the £100 a week wage claim due to be debated at next week's union conference is unrealistic. Market indices rose by about 5 per cent on the day with the major industrial shares attracting buyers.

Recording juries: Deliberations of juries should be recorded for a study of how verdicts are reached, Lady Wootton of Abinger has suggested.

Emigration: The number of qualified people leaving the country has risen by 35 per cent this year, a survey states.

Uganda Asians: The Government's belief that the refugees will soon become self-sufficient may have been misconceived, a survey states.

Fourth of July: Preparations for America's bicentenary celebrations have a messy start as the fireworks go off on the 195th independence day.

Lisbon challenged by Catholic bishops

In Lisbon the left-wing regime received a direct challenge from the Roman Catholic Church when Portuguese bishops refused to hand over control of the Catholic radio station Renaissance. The bishops accused the Revolutionary Council of "weakly giving way" to minority groups in having decided that the station should be run by a military commission and eventually nationalised. Their rebuke was seen as indicating the most serious confrontation since the coup of April, 1974.

Sir Robert Mark protests at poem

Sir Robert Mark, in a letter to Mr Mark Bonham Carter, chairman of the Communities Relations Commission, says he was saddened that in the commission's CRC Journal a poem by a black girl was published describing police brutality. He says: "It is a thinly veiled incitement to confrontation." Mr Bonham Carter replied, defending publication: "I do not think that we would be wise to pretend that the views expressed do not exist."

Leader page 12
Letters: On the Polytechnic of North London from Professor Donald G. MacRae and others; lining a Prime Minister's term of office from Professor Hugh Thomas.

Leading articles: Liberals and the European Parliament; the future of shipbuilding. Features, pages 6-12: George Hutchinson on why Labour cannot risk toppling Sir Wilson; Geraldine Norman describes how something old becomes something new.

Saturday Review: Parson Hawker, Victorian eccentric. Arts page 16: Melinda Camber discusses the work of the film director, Jean Eustache. Obituary, page 14: Sir R. C. Hutchinson. Sports, pages 20, 21 and 22: Cricketers: Australians beat MCC; Rowing: Second day at Henley; report and results; Racing: Weekend prospects in England and France; Motor racing: John Blunsden previews French Grand Prix.

Business News, pages 15-19: Stock market: "TUC approval in the Chancellor's report plan lifted equities and lifts. The FT index gained 15.2 to 329.3. Personal investment and finance: Index-linked savings and Mr Hesler's anti-inflation plan; Insurance: extra cover for parked cars; Law: avoiding the tangled web of deception; Tax: ants that can mean paying a double bill.

Spanish woman charged with possession of arms found in flat

By Stewart Tendler

Detectives investigating the discovery of an arms cache in a London flat, yesterday charged Miss Angela Valencia, the Spanish tenant of the flat, with illegal possession of arms and ammunition. She is to appear at Marylebone Magistrate's Court this morning.

Mr Barry Woodhams, her friend, and another woman who has been helping police inquiries, were both released yesterday afternoon. Last night another woman was being questioned by detectives at Harrow Road police station, the headquarters of the inquiry.

Miss Valencia faces two charges under the Firearms Act, 1968. One concerns a 9mm pistol, two 7.65mm pistols, six magazines and a silencer; the other 82 rounds of 9mm ammunition, 75 rounds of 7.65 ammunition and 50 rounds of 22 ammunition.

On Tuesday Mr Woodhams showed reporters from The Guardian arms left in the flat in Hereford Road, Rayway, by a man they thought was Carlos Martinez, who was wanted by the French police in connection with a triple murder in Paris last week.

The Guardian reporters were shown two automatic pistols, ammunition, explosives, hand grenades, false papers, and a list of possible victims.

Renault increases prices by 7 pc

Renault car prices are going up by an average of 7 per cent on Monday, making a 21 per cent rise this year.

The Renault GTL will cost £1,326, an extra £91, the STS £1,814 (£95), the 1617 £2,011 (£151) and the 177L coupé £2,418 (£137). Renault had 3.8 per cent of the British market in May against 6.5 per cent in April.

Television pay offer accepted

The dispute between the Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs and the Independent Broadcasting Authority was settled yesterday when the union accepted a 22 per cent pay offer.

In addition, the members, mainly technicians, will receive certain adjustments, valued at about 1 per cent, after they have served five years.

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HOME NEWS

Mr Gilmour hints at Conservative support for Healey package restraining wage rises

By George Clark

An indication that Conservative support for the Government's package to control inflation, including restraints on wage increases, was given by Mr Ian Gilmour, Opposition spokesman on home affairs, when he spoke last night at Prestwood, Buckinghamshire.

While the Shadow Cabinet prefers at this stage to reserve judgment until the Government's package is produced, Mr Gilmour clearly reflected widespread Conservative concern that the Government's action should include stringent control of the money supply and restraint on wages.

He was critical of the Government's hesitations. He said: "It promised this week that ministers would stand firm against future inflationary and job-destroying wage settlements, but if we are to believe the leaks to the press since Mr Healey's statement, what they really mean is that they will ask industry to do the job for them."

They seem to have in mind tightening the price code so that a firm can choose between bankruptcy caused by a long strike and bankruptcy caused by conceding an inflationary settlement without being able to pass on the cost to the consumer.

Either way, the National Enterprise Board and sugar chairman will doubtless be happy to

pick up a few companies at a knockdown price.

He said that the Government has to realize that, at some time, and sooner rather than later, it would have to hold the line on wages, on public spending, and on the money supply as all of us in the Conservative Party have told them time and time again. He added: "Even now it is not too late for them to take our advice, but that they will have to decide who they want to rule Britain and who now rules the Labour Party."

As those Labour ministers and MPs who are the present crisis as the chance for radical change in our political, economic and social system? Or are the winners going to be those who want to save our present society, and restore the sovereignty of Parliament and the prosperity of our economy?

Mr Gilmour's demand for action carries the implication that the Conservatives are returning to the concept of statutory wage control if voluntary arrangements fail, while arguments of Sir Keith Joseph and other Tories for direct government action to reduce the money supply.

Putting another Conservative view, Mr Nicholas Ridley, MP for Cirencester and Tewkesbury, said last night at Swansea that although many people believed there should be con-

trols on wages and prices, possibly backed up by statutory law, there were equally many people who did not accept that proposition.

"After all, we have tried this in one way or another over the past 10 years, during which time the rate of inflation has quadrupled. The evidence does not suggest that it works. Moreover, if it did work it would be necessary to reduce government spending because it would no longer be necessary to print the money to finance inflation. Therefore, the necessary part of any plan to cure our economic ills must be to reduce government spending. Statutory wage control cannot work without it."

Mr Ridley said that was why many people believed it was essential in the national interest for there to be severe cuts in government spending.

"Mr Healey has made it clear that this will not be. It is for these reasons that those who truly take the national interest to heart would be wrong to support such a package. Indeed, supporting the reimposition of prices and wage controls without cuts in government spending is to lull the country into a false sense of security."

Pay freeze call. A pay freeze for six months was urged last night by Mr Emlyn Hooson, QC, MP for Montgomery

London 'must have toxic waste plants'

By Our Local Government Correspondent

One or more plants for disposal of dangerous waste will have to be built within the London area, in spite of opposition, Mr Arthur Edwards, chairman of the Greater London Council's public services committee, said yesterday.

He told a seminar on waste disposal, attended by representatives of government, London boroughs, and business and professional bodies, that a dangerous waste plant could be as innocuous as any other factory, but he expected "great opposition".

His remarks could provoke a controversy in the greater London area, in the light of the dangers illustrated recently at the Pitsea waste dump in Essex.

Mr Edwards also outlined a scheme for a series of large plants, strategically placed across London, for the disposal of ordinary rubbish.

The people of London were quite happy to produce mountains of rubbish, but at any suggestion that the GLC wished to build a waste disposal plant somewhere near where they lived and worked, "the pitchforks are produced, the bonfires are manned, and midnight oil is burnt to produce a multiplicity of reasons why it should not be here but somewhere else, anywhere else".

More London boroughs would have to have sizable solid waste plants in their areas, "and it will be no good every London borough refusing to cooperate with us. Somehow, somewhere we will have to build modern plants or the day will come when we let some boroughs bury themselves in their own refuse."

Mr Edwards suggested that almost all of London would happily situate 10 or 12 plants in the East End. But the need would be for sites strategically placed across the city.

The GLC was prepared to invest a lot of money to give the best possible service in that field. "We are not a glamorous service, but we do have an obvious impact on the quality of life in the capital."

He gave a "dream dump" would be designed and landscaped to enhance the environment, run at a profit, separate out paper, glass and scrap iron and produce electricity for sale to industry, produce more energy than it used and provide hot water for housing. "It might have to be a joint venture between the GLC and private enterprise," he added.

Tube staff likely to accept index linked offer

By Our Labour Staff

London Underground workers are likely to accept a pay offer calculated by the management as a 21.2 per cent increase. The National Union of Railwaysmen, to which some of the 18,000 workers belong, has indicated that it will accept.

The offer includes protection against rises in the cost of living. The workers will get a 0.75 per cent pay rise for every 1 per cent increase in the retail price index. The first such payment will be made later this month.

Journalists in pay dispute continue 'Telegraph' picket

By Our Labour Staff

Journalists employed by The Daily Telegraph continued to picket the newspaper's office in Fleet Street yesterday in an effort to get a better pay offer since the National Union of Journalists' chapel (office branch) rejected an 8.5 per cent "new money" wage increase offer, the newspaper has been produced in reduced form by executives and members of the Institute of Journalists.

The management said its offer consolidated threshold payments of about £350 a year. The journalists could accept 8.5 per cent of the new consolidated salary of £375, whichever was greater.

According to the management, the offer represented an average payment of £431 a year in new money. It increased the average salary on July of last year by 16.3 per cent, or £781, and that of the lowest paid by 19.1 per cent.

But, it said, the offer had been rejected by the union, which wanted 17 per cent more in addition to the threshold consolidation.

A chapel official said, however, that the journalists had been offered £325 for this year, compared with the £350 accepted by journalists on other newspapers.

The offer of 17 per cent accepted by journalists on The Times involves only 8 per cent additional cost to the company; the remainder is to be funded by part of the savings within the editorial department.

The dispute, which was about the company's decision to use computer typesetting equipment in its printing plant at Peterborough, led to the arrest of some pickets and criticism of the company by a group of 30 Labour MPs.

Details of the agreement were not available last night, but it is likely that the workers received assurances about their future.

End of a school
Notre Dame School, Northampton, was closed down yesterday after 123 years as a grammar school for girls.

Guards in cabaret
The band of the Irish Guards will appear in cabaret next week at Ouglin's, in London.



Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother meeting a teacher at a garden party for American, Commonwealth and European exchange teachers at Lancaster House, London, yesterday.

Big rise in number of qualified people seeking to emigrate

By a Staff Reporter

The number of qualified people applying for careers abroad increased by 35 per cent between January and June this year, according to a survey by a leading manpower consultant.

The main reason for the increase is deep dissatisfaction with rewards and prospects, the survey, by Robert Lee International, suggests. It finds that many applicants were willing to accept a drop in gross salary.

Mr Robert Arkle, chairman of Robert Lee, said: "There has been a dramatic rise in the number of executives and skilled technicians who wish to go abroad to improve their living standards, prospects and job satisfaction. Moreover, the quality of these people is particularly high and the country

is losing too many of its brains."

Recent measures announced by the Chancellor to control inflation, including a 10 per cent pay limit increase, would only make the position worse. "Wide inflation at its present rate, and with such low increases, which anyway will be completely eaten away by tax, it is going to make talented young people who want to get on even more restless," he said.

The survey, to be published on Monday, was conducted through the firm's offices in Britain, Europe, America, and South Africa. Mr Arkle said some overseas jobs advertised in Britain were attracting more than 600 replies a week.

Those most wanting to emigrate included engineers, professional people, especially accountants, doctors, and

teachers; and scientists and other groups whose skills are needed in developing countries.

The countries where they are most in demand include Canada, black Africa, South Africa, and the Middle East, although there the biggest demand is for people on two or three-year tours of duty.

Those who most keenly wanted to get away from Britain were the very ones who, because of their ability and enthusiasm to succeed, both in their own interests and those of prospective employers, the country could least afford to lose, Mr Arkle said.

Last May a survey prepared by the Hospitals Consultants and Specialists' Association pressed concern at the increase in the number of doctors who emigrated.

Crosland statement may end road doubts

By John Young

Planning Reporter
Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, will shortly make a statement on the future of the almost moribund Greater London development plan.

Many of the proposals in the plan, which was published more than six years ago, and the subsequent recommendations made by the Layfield inquiry have been overtaken by events. But a lingering uncertainty remains on the question of roads, which in some parts of London is causing severe planning blight.

The plan originally suggested three controversial ring roads which were to be linked to a network of radial motorways

converging on the capital. The Layfield report favoured ringway 1, the inner London Motorway box, but was unenthusiastic about ringways 2 and 3.

The Labour Party, after regaining control of the Greater London Council, set its face firmly against ringway 1 and recently ended "safeguarding" of the west cross route between Shepherd's Bush and Chelsea.

Controversy is now centred on the M16/M25 orbital route, most of which lies outside the jurisdiction. The projected public inquiry into whether the M16 should be built across Epping Forest is expected to end next week and environmentalists are campaigning for other parts of the road not yet constructed to be

downgraded from motorway status.

There remains, however, the question of the radial routes. A case in point is the M23, which runs from just south of Crawley to Hooley, south of Croydon.

Originally it was planned to extend the road north at least as far as the South Circular Road, and the route is still safeguarded. Local residents claim that the years of blight have caused many cases of hardship.

Efforts by local MPs to arrange a meeting with the Minister for Transport came to nothing, and it is hoped that Mr Crosland's statement will at long last clear the air.

Industry still anxious to employ graduates

From Our Correspondent

Bradford
Despite the economic situation, industry is still keen to employ graduates, the Prime Minister said yesterday. Speaking at a degree ceremony at Bradford University, which he is Chancellor, Mr Wilson said: "The University is optimistic about the continuing employment situation for graduates. The indications are that the demand for graduates will continue to match the supply and in some areas to exceed it. In a time of economic crisis the graduates are our mainstay in the future."

Unlike in 1971, he said, when there was a previous employment crisis for graduates, industry was continuing its recruitment policy to add to its future competitiveness when the economic situation eased. A much wider range of industrial firms were seeking to employ graduates.

"It is estimated that about one fifth of the jobs advertised in the list of vacancies for graduates in June this year were from organizations who have not previously recruited direct from universities", Mr Wilson said.

Honorary degrees were conferred by him on Sir Mortimer Wheeler, the archaeologist, and Councillor Mrs Doris Birdall, Lord Mayor of Bradford, among others.

Two men who helped illegal immigrants to enter Britain, posing as musicians of Indian religious cult on a concert tour were given 12-month jail sentences, suspended for two years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Immigrant plot men sentenced

Two men who helped illegal immigrants to enter Britain, posing as musicians of Indian religious cult on a concert tour were given 12-month jail sentences, suspended for two years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Mohinder Singh Sangha, age 42, of Lennox Road, and Mohinder Singh Benning, aged 36, of St James Avenue, both of Kent, admitted conspiring to contravene the Commonwealth Immigrants Act in relation to the entry of illegal immigrants at Manchester airport on October 25, 1968, and Heathrow, London, the next day.

Sentence on five men alleged to have entered the country illegally with their help was postponed by Judge Rigg for two weeks while he considers recommending their deportation.

Mr Christopher Mitchell, of the prosecution, said yesterday that five illegal immigrants posing as members of the Radh Soami Trust had been deported after a trial in 1973.

Two parties had assembled in Delhi in October, 1968, and travelled to Manchester and Bombay and the second led Delhi direct for Heathrow.

Most of the Manchester party had been arrested but only on possibly two of the London party had been traced.

Stabbed man dies
Mr George Asby, aged 46, of Furnace Wood, Felbridge, near East Grinstead, died in hospital yesterday from stab wounds.

Detainee freed 'in move to save ceasefire'

By David Leigh

An Irish republican former internee who was detained by police on Monday night at Heathrow airport was released and allowed to attend a meeting in Luton yesterday. The apparent change in policy was claimed to follow negotiations in Belfast between Provisional Sinn Féin and the Northern Ireland Office.

British authorities would not confirm that last night, but some credibility is given to Sinn Féin claims that the move was in help to preserve the ceasefire, by its unusual nature.

Since the introduction of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, allowing prolonged detention, expulsion or refusal of entry to Irishmen suspected of republican affiliations, the usual procedure has been to hold Irishmen coming into Britain for several days and then deport them.

Mr Seamus McCusker, who says he is responsible for the New Lodge Road Sinn Féin incident centre, one of the offices set up on Sinn Féin's behalf to monitor the ceasefire, said last night he had been photographed, fingerprinted and told he would be held for seven days under the Act.

But after spending a night at West Drayton police station he was released at lunchtime. That came after intervention by Sinn Féin in Belfast with the Northern Ireland Office, he said.

Mr McCusker, who says he has no connexion with the military side of the movement, was met by Luton organizers of the "Troops Out" group, who took him to his planned meeting in Luton town hall, which was to call for withdrawal of British troops from Ireland.

Spanish woman charged with possessing arms

Continued from page 1

Harrow Road with her sister and saw her on Thursday Mr Weston wrote to Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary, complaining that the police had not allowed him access to his client.

An hour before Mr Weston arrived, Mr Woodhams, according to the police, was freed. He slipped out of the police station, according to journalists and telephoned his mother in Hove. He arrived at the Hereford Road flat three hours later in a police van.

In Hove, Mr Ernest Woodhams, his father, said his son had worked for some time at Porton Down, the Ministry of

Defence establishment, but left to go to London last year. He said his wife had met Miss O'Leary once, and thought her a nice girl.

Since Mr Woodhams told The Guardian of the arms, the police, led by Commander Roy Habershon, head of the bomb squad, have interviewed two women. One lives in Earls Court, west London, and the other is believed to come from Hampshire. One of them was allowed to go yesterday after Mr Woodhams was freed.

The police alert for Mr Manx at port and airports around the country continued last night.

Hang-glider may have stalled kite before crash

From Our Correspondent

Swansea
The Swansea borough coroner, Mr Francis Wilson, said last night that it would be foolish to suggest that people should stop indulging in the fast-growing sport of hang-gliding, provided the necessary safety precautions were taken.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded on Mr Alexander Cowie, aged 24, a hairdresser, of Granville Road, St Thomas, Swansea, who died from multiple injuries when his kite plunged into a hillside at Rhosili, Gower, last month.

His fiancée, Miss Christine Evans, of Plas Arwenna, Clydach, Swansea, who saw the accident, said Mr Cowie took up the sport eight months ago. They both joined the newly formed Welsh Hang-Gliding Club and he had been one of its most skilful members.

Miss Evans said that just before the accident she thought Mr Cowie was going to do a 360-degree turn before landing, but he did not seem able to alter his course and went into the hillside.

An official of the club told the coroner he believed Mr Cowie had realised he was in for a heavy landing, had tried to slow down for it and stalled his kite.

Bomb hoax case for retrial

A retrial was ordered yesterday after a jury trying a case of seven, who was charged with making a hoax bomb call to a hospital, failed to reach a verdict.

More than 450 patients had to be evacuated from Northampton General Hospital after the call on the day after the Birmingham public house bombings last November.

Rodney Utting, aged 32, of Kenilworth Avenue, Northamp-

ton, had pleaded not guilty at Northampton Crown Court to threatening to damage the hospital. It was alleged that he telephoned the hospital switchboard saying he was a member of the IRA and that a bomb would go off in 20 minutes.

Mr Ian Davidson, for the prosecution, said: "His motive was a grudge against the hospital for a reconstructive operation in January, 1973, which he believed had been unsuccessful."

Tape recording of jury deliberations suggested
By Clive Borrell

Tape recorders should be placed in the retiring rooms of juries so that a study could be made of how verdicts are reached. This is so long as we are kept in ignorance of what goes on in the jury room, where verdicts are actually reached," she added.

Addressing delegates at the Frank Leary Memorial Seminar at Leeds University, she said: "The jury system has lately come in for considerable criticism in many quarters. But it is impossible to assess the merits of this so long as we are kept in ignorance of what goes on in the jury room, where verdicts are actually reached."

Even then, however, it would not be possible to judge how juries reach their conclusions, not how often those conclusions are right, and how often wrong, or whether the introduction of majority verdicts has led to more reliable decisions as to who is innocent and who guilty.

Of course, juries sometimes make mistakes, and the same goes for magistrates, in both directions, by acquitting the guilty and by convicting the innocent. But only a very rarely is it possible to establish with absolute certainty when a wrong verdict is given.

Lady Wootton, a London magistrate for 30 years, continued: "The study who are acquitted, and who are convicted, and the incontestable proof of the innocence of anyone found guilty is seldom obtainable. Verdicts can, of course, be reversed on appeal, but appeal courts, like those of decisions they review, are not just occasionally, however, mistakes are shown up by conclusive facts that subsequently come to

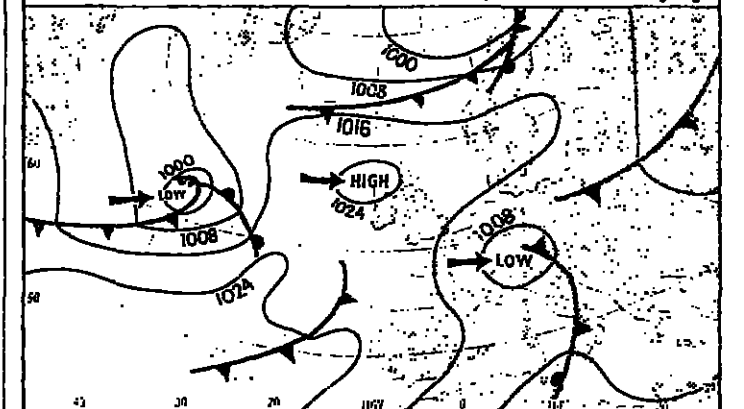
light as for example, in a case where a man was sent to prison for stealing someone's wallet, and the owner later admitted having lost the wallet, or in the case of a man who was found guilty of a crime, but whose conviction was later overturned by a court of appeal."

She said that the task was not made easy for jurors. They were often required to perform fantastic feats of attention and memory in long trials, without the aid of note-taking or an opportunity to listen to recordings of evidence on which their memories might not be clear.

Even the judge's summing up in a long and complicated trial may itself be so lengthy as far to exceed the span of a normal man or woman's attention," she added.

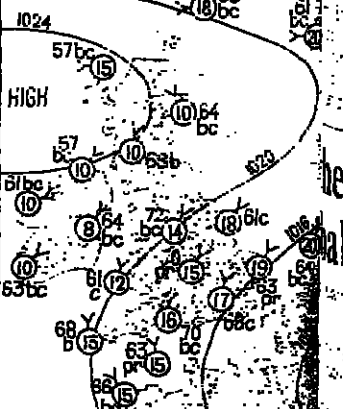
Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS in form of lines (Symbols are as in adjacent page)



Today	Tomorrow
Sun rises: 4.50 am Moon rises: 1.41 am New Moon: July 9 Lighting up: 9.50 am to 4.21 am. High water: London Bridge, 11.17 am, 5.38 pm (19.1ft); 11.37 pm, 5.38 am (19.9ft). Low water: London Bridge, 1.17 am, 5.38 pm (13.2ft). Dover, 9.51 am, 5.38 pm (17.5ft); 9.13 pm, 5.58 am (18.0ft). Hull, 4.36 am, 5.38 pm (19.1ft); 5.58 pm, 9.42 am, 6.24 am (20.4ft). Liverpool, 7.24 am (24.9ft); 9.17 pm, 7.74 pm (25.4ft).	Sun rises: 4.21 am Moon rises: 2.21 am Lighting up: 9.49 am to 4.22 am. High water: London Bridge, 12.15 pm, 6.00 pm (19.8ft). Low water: London Bridge, 11.41 am, 5.25 am (13.8ft). Dover, 9.49 am, 5.38 pm (18.2ft); 10.7 pm, 5.74 am (18.7ft). Hull, 4.33 am, 5.38 pm (19.1ft); 5.58 pm, 9.42 am, 6.24 am (20.4ft). Liverpool, 7.24 am, 9.17 pm, 7.74 pm (25.4ft).

Wind N, light or moderate; smooth or slight.



Yesterday	At the resorts
London: Temp. max. 7 am to 10 pm, 15°C (59°F); min. 7 am, 12°C (54°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 68 per cent. Rain, 24 h to 7 pm, a trace. Sun, 24 h to 7 pm, 1.018.5 millibars, rising. 1.000 millibars = 29.53 in.	Sun Rain Temp 24 hours to 6 pm, July 4 Brighton 1.7 17.6 Cloudy Bournemouth 1.7 17.6 Cloudy Cardiff 1.7 17.6 Cloudy Exeter 1.7 17.6 Cloudy Glasgow 1.7 17.6 Cloudy Liverpool 1.7 17.6 Cloudy Manchester 1.7 17.6 Cloudy Newcastle 1.7 17.6 Cloudy Nottingham 1.7 17.6 Cloudy Oxford 1.7 17.6 Cloudy Plymouth 1.7 17.6 Cloudy Reading 1.7 17.6 Cloudy Southampton 1.7 17.6 Cloudy Swansea 1.7 17.6 Cloudy Wolverhampton 1.7 17.6 Cloudy Worcester 1.7 17.6 Cloudy York 1.7 17.6 Cloudy

Overseas selling prices
Australia, 15/15; Belgium, 15/15; Canada, 15/15; Denmark, 15/15; France, 15/15; Germany, 15/15; Greece, 15/15; Hong Kong, 15/15; India, 15/15; Italy, 15/15; Japan, 15/15; Korea, 15/15; Malaysia, 15/15; Mexico, 15/15; New Zealand, 15/15; Norway, 15/15; Portugal, 15/15; Singapore, 15/15; South Africa, 15/15; Spain, 15/15; Sweden, 15/15; Switzerland, 15/15; Taiwan, 15/15; Thailand, 15/15; Turkey, 15/15; U.S.A., 15/15; U.K., 15/15; Yugoslavia, 15/15.

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Bournemouth 1.7 17.6 Cloudy
Cardiff 1.7 17.6 Cloudy
Exeter 1.7 17.6 Cloudy
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Southampton 1.7 17.6 Cloudy
Swansea 1.7 17.6 Cloudy
Wolverhampton 1.7 17.6 Cloudy
Worcester 1.7 17.6 Cloudy
York 1.7 17.6 Cloudy

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Worcester 1.7 17.6 Cloudy
York 1.7 17.6 Cloudy

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HOME NEWS

Robert Mark protests at poem black girl in journal of Community Relations Commission

Mr Evans, Affairs Correspondent, wrote in the Community Relations Commission's *CRC* journal by a black girl aged 16, titled "The Black Girl", which has brought criticism from Mr Robert Mark, Chairman of the Metropolitan Police, in a letter to Mr Mark in which he said the poem was "defending publication".

Bonham Carter has a poem in the *CRC* journal, written by Janet Morris, a 16-year-old student, the poem is titled "The Black Girl", which has brought criticism from Mr Robert Mark, Chairman of the Metropolitan Police, in a letter to Mr Mark in which he said the poem was "defending publication".

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£10m to save Conwy would be justified, inquiry told

From Our Correspondent: Llandudno. Dr Arnold Taylor, retired chief inspector of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings, told a public inquiry at Llandudno yesterday that he thought it would be worth spending £10m to save the historic town of Conwy from a new bridge and four-lane highway.

Mr R. L. Rolph, the inspector presiding, commented that the question might be asked: "What can one afford to benefit the environment?" Dr Taylor said he did not think it made sense to try to quantify historical, architectural and aesthetic value. He said: "I hope this would correspond to one of the famous paintings that have not been allowed to leave the country." When Mr Rolph asked, speaking in terms of £100m, the cost of the projected coastal road scheme, how much it was worth to save the view of Conwy, Dr Taylor replied: "In the region of £10m." Mr Bernard Marder, representing Aberconwy Borough Council, which supports a tunnel under the river to take the road away from the old town, said the difference in cost would not be £10m.

Methodists oppose Bill to relax drinking laws

A Bill aimed at relaxing public house licensing laws should be stopped, the Methodist Conference in Liverpool decided yesterday. Delegates agreed that the Bill would aggravate "an already substantial problem" of drunkenness and alcoholism, especially among the young.

Copies of the resolution opposing the second reading of the Liquor Licensing Bill are to be sent to the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary, and other political leaders. The Bill would allow publicans to set aside a family room and to extend drinking hours between 10 am and midnight.

One speaker said that while the conference had been in session the National Council on Alcoholism had published a report which indicated that more young people were becoming alcoholics.

Another jailed for starving her baby boy to death

From Our Correspondent: A judge yesterday called for inquiry into what he called "apparent lack of liaison" between social services and a mother who had starved her son, aged 16 months, to death.

Mr Justice Willis heard at Southwark Crown Court that a "series of visits over several months failed to save the life of Steven Meurs, who weighed 10lb, half the weight he should have been, when he died in April."

His mother, Mrs Sandra Meurs, aged 21, of Stag Place, Bank Estate, King's Lynn, admitted guilt to the manslaughter of the child and was sentenced to three years. After sentencing, Mr Justice Willis said:

"I am very disturbed at the apparent inability of the social services, represented by a social worker particularly assigned to this case, a 16th visitor, police and the PCC, to have taken any practical steps to save this child's life despite the concern that had been evinced that he was being neglected and despite concern shown by the social workers, and in particular the apparent complacency shown after visits on March 27 and April 4, when Mrs Meurs refused to let the child be seen."

Mr George Carman, QC, for the defence, said: "It is ill-behaves me to criticize the social services, but on any view of the matter there has been hideous misunderstanding between the two social service workers who visited her."

The judge was told that Mrs Meurs' husband had been sent to prison in January and that the social services arranged for four other children, aged between four and 11, belonging to a neighbour and relative, to be looked after by Mrs Meurs in addition to her own children, Elizabeth, aged three, and Steven.

After the case the Norfolk County Council and the area health authority said an independent review body would investigate the matter.

Meat trader calls for beef tokens again

Hugh Clayton, a call for the reintroduction of beef tokens for pensioners, was made yesterday by Mr Leslie Marshall, president of the National Federation of Meat Traders.

The tokens, worth 20p each, are valid between December 1st and April 31st of each year and are used in beef purchases. The scheme was an attempt by the NMT to reduce the Community's "meat mountain".

An official of the federation said yesterday that while the tokens were issued consumption of beef in pensioner households was markedly higher than in households generally.

Mr Marshall, a butcher from Chatham, Kent, added that much of the intervention beef stored under contract in England by the Department for Agriculture of the Irish Republic was of low quality. "Much of it is good beef spoiled because it is not matured," he said. "Much of it has been slaughtered one day and frozen the next."

He predicted that shop prices of some cuts of beef would fall in Britain during the autumn. Reductions were likely to be restricted to forequarter cuts such as brisket.

Appeal for milk rise: Dairy farmers needed a rise of 10p a gallon for their milk for the rest of this year, Mr Wallace Day, a newly elected member of the Milk Marketing Board, said yesterday. "The situation is absolutely desperate," he said. "There must be panic stations at the ministry because of the decline in the dairy herd. I would ask for a flat 10p to be applied for the remaining months of the year. We are probably putting in more in feed than we are getting out in milk." He added that no rain had fallen on his farm in north Devon for seven weeks.



Mr Harry Day modelling a car mascot. His firm in Westminster produced the Rolls-Royce sign.

Tory MP backs outspoken police chief

Commander Kenneth Hannam, who was transferred from the head of "T" Division, Metropolitan Police, to a desk job at Scotland Yard after making comments about ministers and MPs in a public speech, was defended by a Tory MP yesterday.

Mr Robert Adley, MP for Christchurch and Lymington, has tabled a Commons question to the Home Secretary asking: "Why serving police officers should be discouraged from speaking up about their jobs or about the role of Parliament, MPs and ministers?"

Commander Hannam said in his speech that the attitudes and expressions of some MPs and highly placed ministers had contributed to a general decline in respect for the law.

Tall ship sale averted

The tall ship *Regina Maria*, which the Admiralty Court ordered on Thursday to be sold to pay a £3,682 debt, has been saved because the debt has been paid.

Royal Show record

The four-day Royal Agricultural Show at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, which ended yesterday, attracted a record 226,330 visitors.

Inflation a curb on social services

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

Britain will not have the resources needed to put into the social services until it has overcome inflation and unemployment, Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, said in an interview published yesterday.

In the interview, with *Labour Councillor*, the Labour Party journal, she said she had great sympathy with local authorities who were constantly being urged to hold down their spending and at the same time had been given more and more responsibilities by central government.

"In social services particularly we have constantly raised the level of demand without being able to provide the resources," she said. "We have asked them to build the New Jerusalem without giving them the bricks."

Referring to the democratisation of the National Health Service, Mrs Castle said the Government had done as much as it could within existing legislation to bring the local health services closer to the elected local councils. She would announce soon a strengthening of council and staff representation on area health authorities.

Asked whether there might be a different local government structure in 10 years that would bring the health service under local democratic control, she replied: "I think that is most likely."

CERTIFIED BY THE WATERLOO COMMITTEE, A SIGNIFICANT NEW LIMITED EDITION

The man who took Napoleon's Eagle



250 historic pieces in hand painted fine bone china

The Library of Imperial History is proud to announce the introduction of a rare and valuable new limited edition, commemorating one of the most spectacular incidents in the long and terrible battle of Waterloo: The capture by Sergeant Charles Ewart of the French Eagle.

Created by the brilliant artist Michael Sutt, the complex tableau is a dramatic example of an exceptional talent which has already earned him the acclaim of connoisseurs throughout the world. Vibrant, flowing with life and movement, the work demonstrates impeccable historical scholarship and a sensitive craftsmanship of the kind which places him at once in the front rank of contemporary artists.

Produced in hand painted fine bone china, embellished with real gold and solid silver, the piece is available in a strictly limited edition, restricted to only 250 examples worldwide.

The edition, an outstanding artistic achievement, is of considerable significance to serious collectors. The Waterloo Tableau must stand already among the very finest examples of hand sculpted porcelain—traditionally accepted as an art form with special investment potential.

The rich glowing colours, the remarkable texture of the figures, combine in Mr. Sutt's work to produce an effect described by one critic as

"breathtaking". The detail is exceptional—a tribute to the intense concern of the artist for historical accuracy.

Sergeant Ewart, of the Second Dragoons (Scots Greys), took part in the historic charge of the British cavalry brigades which swept away two French divisions at the outset of the battle. His own regiment—"Those terrible grey horses, how they fight!" said Napoleon—was carried by the impetus of their charge onwards into near disaster, but through the gallantry of Sergeant Ewart won the distinction of capturing the Eagle of the French 45th Regiment.

Each piece, measuring ten inches high by ten inches wide, takes a week to produce, and involves more than ten separate processes. The sword carried by Sergeant Ewart and the French Ensign are made of solid silver and are individually hallmarked by the London Assay Office. The Eagle itself is finished in real gold.

The tableau is mounted on an oval hand made mahogany base with a concealed drawer containing the certificate of authenticity, signed by the Duke of Wellington on behalf of the Waterloo Committee—co-sponsors with the Library of Imperial History of the edition.

The capture of the French Eagle by Sergeant Ewart is a particularly attractive investment opportunity.

Each piece must be made individually to the most rigorous standards and the demand for such a rare edition is likely to be considerable. Intending applicants, therefore, are urged to complete registration promptly. In no circumstances can the edition be repeated or increased in number.

Advance Application Form
THE WATERLOO TABLEAU

To the Library of Imperial History,
44-45 Museum Street, London WC1
Telephone 01-243 2831

Please register my application for the Waterloo Tableau, created in porcelain by Michael Sutt, showing Sergeant Charles Ewart wrestling the Eagle of the French 45th Regiment at the Battle of Waterloo, in an edition of 250 only. I understand my cheque will be returned forthwith if the edition is already fully subscribed.

My cheque for £375, including VAT at 8% and delivery charges, is enclosed in full payment.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

Applications treated in strict order of receipt. Delivery commencing Aug. 1975.

WEST EUROPE

Portuguese bishops challenge rulers

Lisbon, July 4.—The Roman Catholic Church in Portugal today refused to hand over control of its radio station to the military, putting itself in open conflict with the country's left-wing rulers.

After meeting yesterday to consider the military's decision to take over the Catholic radio Renascença and eventually nationalize it, Portuguese bishops accused national leadership of weakly giving way to military groups.

The hierarchy expressed its strong protest at the Revolutionary Council's decision and "peremptorily refused" to hand over the radio—occupied by left-wing workers—to a military commission appointed to run it.

At the same time, the Communist Party, speaking out against a background of spreading labour unrest, warned the country today that events were building up towards a reactionary takeover.

The Communist Party weekly, *Avante!*, said in a front-page leading article that "extreme left-wing gangsters" and socialists were behind industrial troubles.

While thousands of telephones still out of order—including that of Senhor Alvaro Veiga de Oliveira, the communist Transport and Communications Minister—5,000 workers of the national airline TAP today demanded substantial pay increases.

The Minister, who is facing mutiny on every front and who has been publicly overruled by the military, said in an interview published today that the same techniques were being used that led to the 1973 overthrow of the Chilean Marxist President Salvador Allende.

The bishops' refusal constituted the strongest and most direct challenge the military has had to face since it overthrew the old right-wing regime.

Amid labour unrest, and against the background of the call by anxious Army officers for the Revolutionary Council to take firm command and the communists' warning, the powerful Roman Catholic Church has now thrown its full weight into the conflict.

The bishops said the Council had gone back on its original promise to hand the radio back to the Church. "Facing this, these are not only to be regretted but also severely condemned as they betray the weakness of established authority when faced with minority groups who seek to impose through violence what they cannot obtain by right," they said.—Reuters.

Herr Schmidt has talks with Swedish leader

Stockholm, July 4.—Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, said in Stockholm today that the final phase of the European security conference should be convened as soon as possible, but several obstacles could prevent it from being held in Helsinki on July 28.

He arrived in Stockholm for two days of informal talks and sightseeing with Mr Palme, the Swedish Prime Minister.

Asked about the conference, he said the outlook for holding it this month was not good because of unresolved important issues, and the four weeks required by Finland to complete preparations.

The colleagues of Mr Renard, famous for his skill in combating crime rackets in Lyons, criticized the absence of "adequate means to fight big scale crime, too often masked by operations more spectacular than effective."

This was evidently a reference to the police operations to pick up petty criminals organized by M. Pontowski, the Minister of the Interior.

This unusual public expression of dissatisfaction was made by the branch of the Magistrates' Association in Lyons

where M Renard worked as an investigating magistrate.

Replying in part to these criticisms, M. Lecanuet, the Minister of Justice, who went to Lyons to attend today's funeral, promised there would be no respite fund for the killers.

The investigations of the Lyons police now extend to more than 100 members of the underworld in an attempt to identify the killers.

Particular interest is centred on the question of the gunners' probation. This suggests that the orders for the killing may have come from one of the leading figures in the Lyons crime milieu, which itself suggests that M Renard was about to make revelations concerning the ramifications of the crime underworld.

The American official indicated that he expected more to be accomplished with regard to a future agreement in coming sessions, as during the sixth round in Washington the delegations agreed to set up working groups which have now begun to function. "There may be even a certain amount of palaver going on between formal sessions," he remarked.

Regarding published speculation that the United States might renounce the use of one

round—the eighth—in Washington on July 21.

An American official admitted here today: "We haven't broken the back of the negotiations by any means, but we have made some progress." He agreed that negotiators "probably are up too much time" during previous rounds in discussing Spain's desire for a mutual defence guarantee and the possibility of a Spanish tie with Nato.

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The hand of friendship extends between Signor Moro and Mr Callaghan in Rome yesterday.

Unify on foreign policy, EEC told

From Patricia Clough
Rome, July 4

The countries of the European Community had wide scope for adopting a common foreign policy, Mr Callaghan, the British Foreign Secretary, said here today.

He was speaking at a press conference after a day and a half of talks with Italian leaders.

Apart from his host, Signor Moro, the Italian Foreign Minister, Mr Callaghan also met President Leone, Signor Moro, the Prime Minister, and the

leaders of the Socialist and Social Democrat parties, Signor de Martino and Signor Tanassi, respectively.

Mr Callaghan said members of the Community should concentrate on issues in which we can reach agreement and come to some conclusions, such as foreign policy. In his talks with other foreign ministers he had found a great similarity of views and many possibilities for agreement, he said.

A common identity of purpose among EEC members in

this sphere could be achieved, he said. The subjects included the Middle East, Mediterranean problems and relations with developing countries.

During the autumn, Community members would have to deal with the developing countries as producers of raw materials and their efforts could be fruitless unless as a group of industrial nations we can combine our claims.

Mr Callaghan left to spend the weekend on the island of Pozza off the west coast.

Three ministers threaten to quit Italian Cabinet

From Our Correspondent
Rome, July 4

The future of Signor Moro's minority Government appears in danger after threats by three Christian Democrat ministers to resign.

In different ways, these are repercussions of the swing to the left at the regional and local elections on June 15.

Two of the ministers, Signor Donat Cattin (Industry), and Signor Sarti (Tourism), are gravely concerned at the interest the Socialist Party is showing in forming an administration with the Communists in their home region of Piedmont.

As an alternative centre-left combination between the Socialists, Christian Democrats and others would not only be possible but numerically stronger, the ministers have declared that a Socialist-Communist combination would be an "open provocation" and that they would resign from the Government.

The third minister, Signor Bisaglia, (State Industries), has made it known that he is thinking of resigning in the belief that only a government crisis could force a showdown in the Christian Democrat Party over its election losses.

These fresh dangers to the Government arose just as Signor Moro had begun contacts with centre-left parties with a view to reinforcing his administration over the summer. The Government, composed of Christian Democrats and Republicans, has parliamentary support

of the Socialists and Social Democrats.

Agreement was reached with the Christian Democrat Party executive that Signor Moro should rest the solidity of the Government and agree with the parties on legislative priorities so as to continue in power while the parties adjust to the new political picture.

In general the four parties appear content to let Signor Moro run the country while the Christian Democrats, in particular, face the difficult problems of renewing party structures, methods and policy.

But the preference of the Socialists for coalitions with the Communists, even in many regions and cities where centre-left combinations would be possible, is expected severely to restrict the scope of the parties over the coming months.

Signora Maria Romana de Gasperi, the daughter of the late Christian Democrat statesman, said today that a letter attributed to her father and published in the *Panorama* news magazine yesterday was "certainly false".

The letter, strongly critical of the present Christian Democrat leaders, "seems to have been written today in the face of present problems", she said.

The alleged recipient, Signor Giuseppe Alessi, the former Sicilian President, said he could not remember having received such a letter. *Panorama* said the letter had been given to them by Signor Alessi's son, Alberto.

Another Lisbon colony gains independence

From Michael Binyon
Lisbon, July 4

General Vasco Gonçalves, the Prime Minister, and other members of a Portuguese delegation will arrive early tomorrow in the Cape Verde Islands, which officially become an independent state at midday—the third former Portuguese colony to gain independence.

Formal proclamation of independence will be made in the presence of a Commodore Almeida Faria, the Portuguese High Commissioner, in the National Assembly which met today for the first time after the elections on Monday. The 36 deputies, all belonging to the Cape Verde Islands, were elected in an uncontested election.

The new state will formally apply for membership of the United Nations. The programme of the ruling party is based on the principles of Guinea Bissau, the former West African colony some 500 miles southeast of the islands. The party has been strongly supported by the Portuguese Armed Forces Movement.

The Cape Verde Islands are a barren but strategic group of 12 rocky islands which have been a Portuguese colony for 519 years.

Correction

On July 4, a transmission error in a dispatch from Lisbon in our edition yesterday, the figure of people arrested in Portugal was given as 1,968. This should have read 168.

Gestapo commander jailed for life for mass murder

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, July 4

Dr Ludwig Hahn, the wartime Gestapo chief in Hamburg, was sentenced to life imprisonment by a Hamburg court today for the murder of at least 230,000 people.

He was found guilty of planning and organizing a migration of Jews from the city of which at least 300,000 Jews from the Warsaw ghetto were killed in extermination camps or on the way to them, from June to October, 1942.

Two years ago Dr Hahn was convicted of aiding and abetting murder in connexion with other Nazi atrocities in Warsaw, for which he received a 12-year sentence. He is now 66.

The former Gestapo commander denied the charges against him, and when found

guilty today described the court's findings as "a political judgement".

Three of his alleged subordinates at the time are on trial in the same court, which is expected to deliver verdicts in the coming soon.

The Hague, July 4.—Two Dutch lawyers have started legal proceedings calling for the removal from prison to a nursing home of Herr Joseph Kotalla, commandant of a wartime concentration camp in the Netherlands.

The lawyers say it would be "irresponsible" to continue to keep him in prison. Herr Kotalla, aged 67, has a history of heart trouble, suffered a brain haemorrhage in 1972, and has an unconfirmed report says he can hardly walk or speak.

Food chief wins support of Dr Waldheim

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, July 4

Dr Kurt Waldheim, General Secretary of the United Nations, voiced strong support today for Dr John Hanna, American executive director of the World Food Council, whose resignation was demanded by members of the group of 77 developing countries at the council's first meeting last week in Rome.

Dr Waldheim told a press conference in Geneva that he had seen Dr Hanna and Mr Sayed Marai, the council's Egyptian president, and now had "a full picture of events in Rome".

He said Dr Hanna was held in high regard. "He knows the problem thoroughly because he has worked previously in a number of positions dealing with assistance in eight international aid programmes."

OVERSEAS

President Mobutu must wait for dossier on Mr Dennis Hills before recommending his release

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, July 4

President Mobutu of Zaire, who has intervened in the Dennis Hills case with President Amin of Uganda, told the French radio today that he was waiting for the dossier on the imprisoned British lecturer. "It is on the basis of these documents that I shall be making recommendations to President Amin and he will then be able to release Mr Hills", General Mobutu declared.

The Zairean leaders admitted frankly that it had not been easy for him to obtain from General Amin the decision not to execute Mr Hills, who was sentenced to death for treason.

He was expecting Uganda's foreign minister to bring the Hills dossier to him from Kampala, having, he said, been asked by the Ugandan President to untangle the relations between Britain and Uganda.

In an interview with the French overseas service, President Mobutu indicated that he thought Mr Callaghan, the British Foreign Secretary, might also visit Kinshasa on his way to Kampala to meet General Amin.

President Mobutu has cancelled plans to visit the Tanzanian capital at the weekend because of the internal situation following an attempted coup in Kinshasa last month, the government-owned newspaper, the *Daily News*, said here today.

He was due here tomorrow to attend the 21st anniversary celebrations of the Tanganyika African National Union (Tanu), the country's sole political party.

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President Mobutu has banned Zaire citizens married to foreigners from becoming officers in the armed forces, according to the Zaire news agency Azapa.

The ban follows the discovery of an alleged plot by a group of officers to overthrow the President. Most of the plotters were married to white Belgian or American women who acted as messengers between their husbands and "known diplomatic circles".

The new law gives officers already married to foreigners the choice of keeping or abandoning their spouses. "It's a choice of conscience, because a choice is necessary between love and duty", the news agency said.—Agence France Presse and Reuter.

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Neither Tanzanian Foreign Ministry officials nor aides of President Nyerere were immediately able to confirm the report.—Reuter.

Michael Kioko writes from Nairobi: The four black African presidents pursuing détente in Southern Africa will attempt to talk over the weekend in Dar es Salaam to consolidate the fragile unity of Rhodesia's quarrelling African leadership.

Mr Kaunda of Zambia, Mr Machel of Mozambique and Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana are due to join Mr Nyerere to celebrate the anniversary of Tanu.

Joining them will be the Rhodesian African National Council leaders who yesterday had preliminary talks with Zambian officials in Lusaka.

The rivalry between the various factions within the ANC is understood to be the primary concern of the African presidents and they are expected to emphasize that this must be resolved if any progress is to be made towards a Rhodesian constitutional conference.

Salisbury, July 4.—The detention order on Mr Garfield Todd, the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, will not be lifted until the Government is satisfied that public order will not be affected, Mr Lord Forbes, the Minister of Justice, Law and Order, said in Parliament today.

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Bihar to drop charges against British woman

Delhi, July 4.—The Bihar Government today decided to drop charges against Miss Mary Tyler, the former London money-lender, who has been imprisoned for the past five years in India awaiting trial as an alleged member of the Naxalite guerrillas.

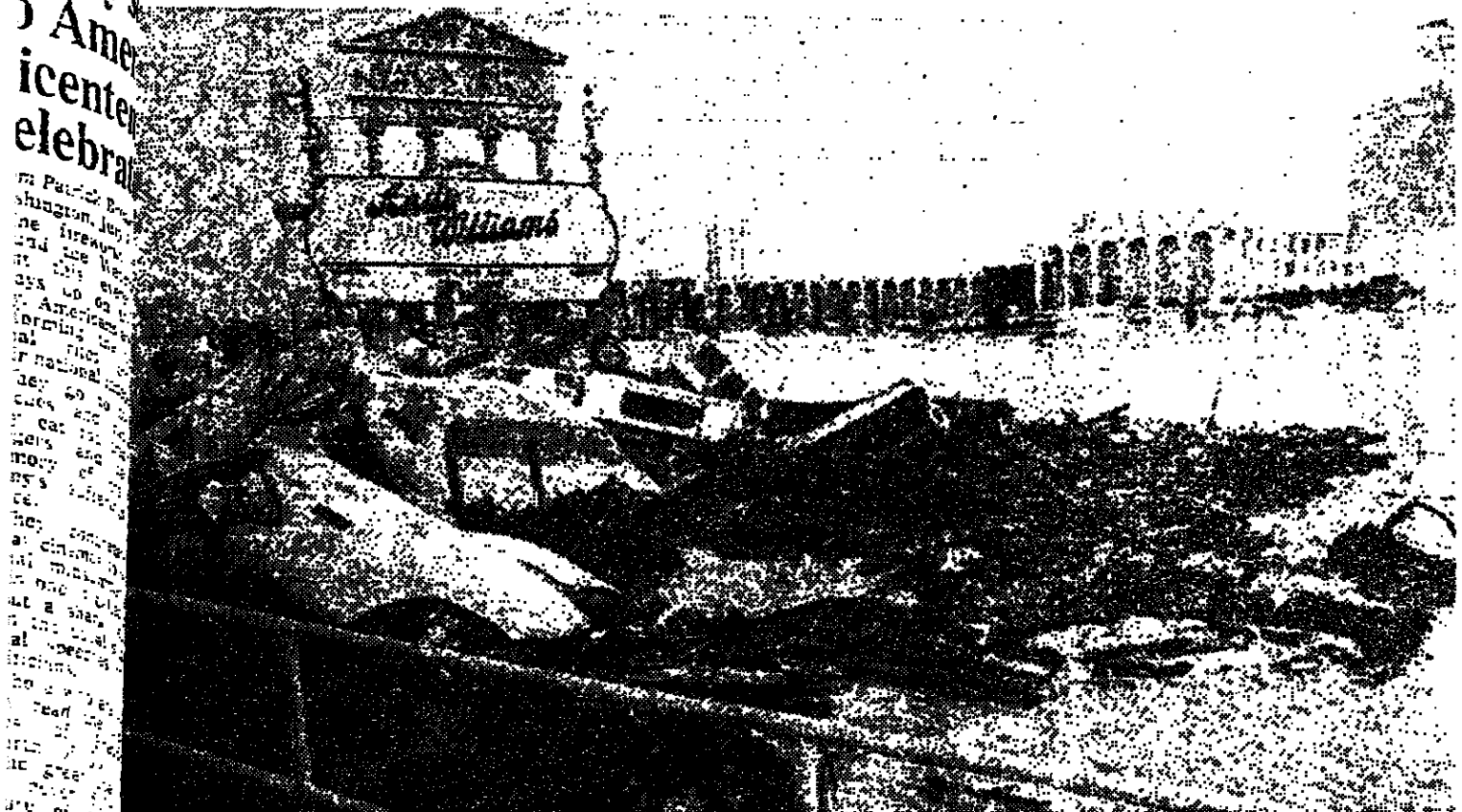
Miss Tyler, aged 32, was charged with 34 other alleged Maoist revolutionaries of conspiracy to overthrow by armed force the Government of India and the state Governments of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal.

The Press Trust of India said the additional sessions court at Jharkhand, Bihar, had ordered that Miss Tyler be released on bail for a period of 12 months, subject to a petition to withdraw the charges against her would be moved tomorrow.

Her trial began on June 23. The delay was caused by her insistence on being tried with the other alleged guerrillas and because of the number of investigating Governments involved.

Miss Tyler was arrested in May, 1

OVERSEAS



rs piled up in Las Vegas, Nevada, when floods swept through the city after heavy rain. Two en drowned. Stirling Moss, the racing driver, rescued three people from a floating car.

Service chiefs called to talks after worker-police clash in Argentina

Am Jano Monahan enos Aires, July 4

Against a background of ne uneasiness in the armed ces, widespread strikes and clash between police and rkers, the first reported since genina's crisis began a weak the General Confederation Labour (CGT) has still ached no solution with the verment.

The CGT held another meet- z with the President last ght but the talks ended with ports that for the first time labour-Government negotia- ns, labour leaders had blamed e crisis in part on the con- ued presence in the Govern- ment of the President's private cretary and Social Welfare inister, Señor José López ga.

Until yesterday it was be- ved that the CGT was press- g mainly for ratification of sely negotiated wage agree- ns, which were vetoed by e President, Señora Isabel ron, last Saturday, setting off e crisis.

The meeting took place at a ne when the crisis threatened take its first violent turn. Earlier police turned back

columns of Ford workers who were marching towards the central Plaza de Mayo square in protest against the Presi- dent's veto. An estimated 600 workers were arrested after tear gas was used to break up the march. Several people were reported to have been wounded.

The crackdown followed an announcement by the newly established Under-Secretariat of Internal Security, which is com- manded by a veteran anti- guerrilla, Señor Hector García Rev. He warned workers that professional agitators were in their midst and reminded them that meetings, marches and demonstrations are banned under the state of siege regu- lations introduced last Novem- ber 6.

However, the CGT local head- quarters in Córdoba, the big industrial city 500 miles north of the capital, declared a general and indefinite strike. The day before workers had staged a march on the head- quarters chanting: "We will strike with leaders at our head - or over their heads". Indus- trial activity in Rosario near by is also virtually at a standstill, and it is estimated that strikes in various towns are costing

Kurds form a new nationalist party

By Edward Mortimer

A new Kurdish nationalist movement has been formed in Iraq and apparently it is receiving support from Syria.

Damascus radio has said that the movement, called the Kurdistan National Union, includes among its "prominent leaders" Mr Jalal Talabani, formerly one of General Mullah Mustafa Barzani's chief opponents in the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP), who led a break- away movement during 1968-70.

In last year's fighting, Mr Talabani declared his support for the KDP, although he was not reinstated to a position in the party leadership.

The statement about the new organization, broadcast from Damascus, did not mention General Barzani or the KDP by name, but signified "the inability and failure of the rightist bargaining bourgeois tribalist command". It also attacked the Iran Government as a "bitter enemy of the Kurdish people and all the peoples in the area".

Mystery of US student still held by guerrillas

rom Our Correspondent airol, July 4

The American student still n the hands of the rebel opular Revolution Party (PRP) n eastern Zaïre should have een freed by them nine days ago when two girl students were secretly carried across Lake Tanganyika to Tanzania.

But the rebels continue to hold Mr Kenneth Stephen Smith, aged 22, of Garden 3rove, California, the only member of the original group of four students still in capti- ty.

Dr David Hamburg, of Stan- ard University, California, vealed in Dar es Salaam to- ay that agreement had been ached with the PRP to free the students. He said he is both astonished and dis- appointed when only the girl idents were freed.

The PRP may be seeking to e Mr Smith to extract a pay- nt in addition to the con- siderable original ransom. Dr umburg has apparently made blic the facts of the agree- ment so as to influence the P to keep to their side of a bargain.

New York takes back dismissed employees

From Nicholas Fraser New York, July 4

Mr Abraham Beame, the Mayor of New York, has now re-employed 2,000 policemen and 750 firemen who had been laid off earlier this week because of the city's financial crisis. But his decision has once again brought him into conflict with the city's public employee unions which claim that the re-engagements discrimi- nate unfairly and illogically between different types of city workers.

The mayor's decision to take back about half of the dismissed policemen and firemen came only hours after he had dramatically ended the growing menace caused by the dust- men's strike in New York by agreeing to take back all of the dustmen who had been laid off.

Officials of the police and firemen's unions claim that the dustmen, who broke the law by going on strike, have been unjustly rewarded. Mr Ken McFeeley, the president of the police union, accused the mayor of favouritism and weakness. The dustmen's union, he said, had been "sleeping with city hall for years. Now they've been rewarded after taking one tremendous, irresponsible blunder".

In fact, the mayor seems to have taken his decision be- cause the dustmen's union was the only city union willing and able to assist him with his acute cash flow problems.

In a highly unusual arrange- ment concluded yesterday, the prosperous union offered the mayor \$1.6m (about £727,200) from its funds so that all its men could be paid until the \$330m in extra taxes, which the state Government has agreed to allow New York to raise, became available.

The two other unions were also offered the same sort of deal but, since they apparently do not have sufficient funds, they were obliged to decline.

The mayor said yesterday that the city's increased taxing powers meant that some of the 50,000 jobs due to be lost could now be saved. But criticism has even come from within City Hall, where Mr Paul O'Dwyer, the president of the City Coun- cil denounced the deal as "preposterous" and said he was personally ashamed of it.

Bulgaria and Greece call for Balkan meeting

From Mario Modiano Sofia, July 4

Mr Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, summing up the results of his three-day visit to Bulgaria, said today: "Since the treaty of San Stefano in 1877 our two countries have hated each other. Today we meet for the first time in a spirit of mutual trust to proclaim that no problems divide our two countries."

The joint communiqué issued at the conclusion of the final talks today between Mr Zhivkov, the Bulgarian leader, and Mr Karamanlis, said that Greece and Bulgaria would urge the other Balkan neighbours to join in a conference of experts or ministers to define the areas of Balkan cooperation as well as the means to achieve it.

The most significant Greek concession to the Bulgarians was the agreement to open more ports in northern Greece for Bulgarian transit. The Bulgarians are already making exten- sive use of the port of Salonika. It is now expected that they will be given a free zone also in the port of Kavalla.

Briefing for Israel leaders in Washington thinking

om Moshe Brilliant l Aviv, July 4

Mr Simha Dinitz, the Israeli ambassador in Washington who is recalled for consultations connexion with the strained lations between the two gov- ernments, briefed Cabinet Min- isters today.

He met the Prime Minister of the Defence and Foreign inisters and will report to the tre Cabinet in Jerusalem on nday.

Pending clarifications, the bined earlier this week ferred its response to pre- re from President Ford to ept Egypt's terms for a ond stage disengagement. t and withdrawal from the ategic Sinai passes.

Mr Dinitz said on arrival at n-Gurion Airport that he ight no Egyptian maps but

Ex-Haganah man criticizes assassins' state funeral

From Eric Marsden Jerusalem, July 4

Mr David Hacohen, a leading Israeli politician, today criti- cized the state funeral last week for the assassins of Lord Moyne, the British Minister Resident in Cairo, in 1944. In an article in the Jerusalem Post he said it was right and proper that the remains of Eliyahu Hakim and Eliyahu Bet Zuri should be returned home.

"But a public lying-in-state attended by the Prime Minister and a military funeral attended by the Deputy Prime Minister and by the two chief rabbis, paraded in the press about Lord Moyne as the symbol of the British Government's hostility to Zionism and to the rescue of Jews from the clutches of the Nazis - this is something differ- ent and quite uncalled for", Mr Hacohen wrote.

"Hostility to our national aspirations and vicious laws pro- hibiting Jewish immigration are not considered a personal crime in a society governed by law. Still less a crime for which a terrorist group can impose the death penalty."

Mr Hacohen is a former chairman of the Knesset foreign affairs and defence committee and during the 1940s was one of the most successful buyers of "illegal" arms and equip- ment for the Hagannah. His article described discussions he had with the present Lord

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Parson Hawker, Victorian eccentric

by Piers Brendon

In the afternoon of November 5, 1863, a tall, stout, red-faced clergyman of about sixty was to be seen riding home to Morwenstow his isolated parish on the north coast of Cornwall. He was probably dressed in a claret coloured coat, blue fisherman's jersey and sea-boots which came up to his thighs, or he may have been wearing a redish brown cassock and a pink hat without a brim, rather resembling a fez. He descended a steep, winding track to ford one of the many streams which have, over millions of years, cut rifts through the cliffs that bar the Atlantic. The scene was a desolate one. The hill tops were worn bare by the fury of winter gales and the less exposed slopes were covered with trees which leaned landward to avoid the blast. As the clergyman entered "the Gulph between the Vallies" . . . a storm leaped from the sea and rushed at me roaring—I recognized a Demon and put Carrow [his pony] into a gallop and so escaped. But it was perilous work."

The clergyman who thus reported his escape from the Demon was Robert Stephen Hawker, Vicar of Morwenstow for more than forty years until his death, just a century ago, in 1875. In some ways this vignette epitomises the life of the man; it sets Hawker against the background of his poor, remote parish. It shows him struggling to carry out his pastoral duties, undertaking single-handed much of the work done by the modern social services. It illustrates the intensely superstitious nature of this half-poet, half-mystic. And it reveals him, by his unorthodox garb, as an eccentric.

It is of course, Hawker's eccentricity which has attracted most attention. It has become the subject of endless folk-tales, comic and curious, by which Cornishmen still earn themselves drinks from gullible tourists. Hawker has been diminished to the quaint inhabitant of a Victorian strip-cartoon, the performer of bizarre antics, the victim of outlandish ideas. It must be admitted that he lends himself better than most to portrayal in a few crudely idiosyncratic lines. It is also true that character is sometimes most clearly revealed by caricature. So perhaps the best introduction to the historical reality is to be found in an examination of the salient features of the popular myth.

He was a youth of wild high spirits who delighted in hoaxes and practical jokes, once, for example, draping himself in seaweed and imitating a mermaid at the end of Bude breakwater. In 1824 he married his 41-year-old godmother in order to use her dowry to pay his way through university, and triumphantly rode up to Oxford with her behind him on the pillion. After a successful undergraduate career, during which he won the Newdigate Poetry Prize, he wrote the Cornish national anthem ("And shall Trelawny die? Here's twenty thousand Cornish men Will know the reason why!"), was ordained and eventually made Vicar of Morwenstow. Here he was a charitable, hard-working Anglo-Catholic priest who restored the church, built a parsonage house and a school (both embellished with interesting ecclesiastical motifs). He initiated the practice of holding Harvest Festivals and diocesan and rural deanery feasts. But on the other hand, he was a remote, almost morose, Cornish coast and lack of sympathy from his parishioners, a mixed multitude of smugglers, wreckers and dissenters of various hues, his true genius was stifled and he grew more and more peculiar.

He decorated his clothes with odd ornaments, a carpenter's pencil (a reference to Christ's trade), religious medallions and symbolic seals. He studied weird antiquarian lore, practised strange forms of devotion, speculated on arcane metaphysical subjects (like the colour of the soul or whether at the resurrection the dead would rise "naked or clad"). He believed in the active agency of demon and angels, ghosts and bewitched talkers. He invited his nine cats into church and excommunicated one of them when it caught a mouse on Sunday. He built a hut on the cliffs out of the timbers of wrecked ships where he wrote romantic poetry and saw mystic visions.

In later life he suffered from profound fits of melancholy, brought on by opium-eating and the nervous strain of burying in his churchyard the decayed and often horribly mutilated bodies of dozens of drowned sailors. When his first wife died, in 1863, he had an acute attack of depression, lived on nothing but clotted cream for a time and composed his Arthurian

masterpiece, *The Quest of the Sangraal*, of which Tennyson said, "Hawker has beaten me on my own ground". He quickly remarried, this time choosing a girl 40 years his junior, who soon presented him with three daughters. Twelve hours before his death, his mind wandering and under his wife's influence, he was accepted into the Roman Catholic Church.

Such is the Hawker legend. It contains some truth, some half-truth and some downright falsehood. The outline of his life is roughly correct but the whole is essentially misleading in its gross over-simplification. Hawker himself was partly responsible for the making of the myth, for he had a shrewd sense of the romantic nature of his situation and was enough of a mountebank to exploit it on occasions for dramatic effect and even for financial gain. But, ironically enough, it was another West Country parson, Sabine Baring-Gould, who was chiefly responsible for creating and publicizing the Hawker legend. He was Hawker's first biographer and his racy, popular account of the Vicar of Morwenstow is wildly inaccurate. From the first sentence, which gets both the place and date of Hawker's birth wrong, via colourful inventions like the story of his wife's being his godmother and riding pillion up to Oxford, to the confident but erroneous remarks about the death-bed conversion, Baring-Gould's book is a work of fiction. Amidst his mass of anecdote (much of it, admittedly, entertaining and not quite all of it spurious) the real interest and importance of Hawker—who was, in paradoxical ways, both violently at odds with his age and startlingly representative of it—has been obscured.

Can one recover the man who has for a century been lost in the legend? It is a difficult task because Hawker's personality was a complex and contradictory one. He was a compulsive deceiver, once asking a friend, "Did you meet a waggonette full of people? I stuffed them up with all kinds of nonsense and they believed every word." He made a virtue of his inconsistencies, claiming that no one could be called inconsistent "unless he adopts two conflicting opinions at the same time; if he allows five minutes to intervene . . . then he is only contrasting the opinions to avoid monotony." Many contemporaries remarked with fascination on Hawker's comic duplicity. One wrote:

He has a fund of drollery which never fails him, and furnishes him with a series of stories and jokes, which he attributes to others, and tells intimately as opposed to this most merry nature he is suddenly overcome by such fits of depression that one is startled by his sighs and groans, one's compassion for which, however, is considerably blunted from the conviction that they proceed—not from wholesome sorrow, nor from mental travail—but from a most childish love for tarts and clotted cream. Alas! that a poet should be so unrefined in his tastes!

Hawker was an actor who played many roles—patriarch, shaman, mendicant, poet, comedian. But there is a mass of hitherto unpublished material which helps to reveal the man behind the masks and which sheds much new light on his life and character.

What is perhaps most striking about Hawker is the isolation in which he lived. Rural seclusion was a commonplace among the Cornish, but Morwenstow was remarkably sequestered even by nineteenth-century standards. Harland Point, the rocky headland just to the north of Morwenstow was the furthest land in the kingdom from a railway, and Hawker himself did not travel by train until 1864. Morwenstow had no coach or carrier and had to rely on travelling pedlars and their ponies. The Vicar did not exaggerate when he said that, among his parishioners, "A visit to a distant market-town is an achievement to render him a man of authority or an oracle among his brethren." There can have been few country parsons who received *The Times*, as Hawker did in 1865, three days after it was published. It was to be expected that Hawker, "only fastened to the world by the fibre of a Daily Post, strangled by Lord Lonsdale as a special compassion for my loneliness" should often have bemoaned his desolate lot. Others were not less sensitive. A prospective curate refused to come to the neighbourhood because "he could not live a week in 'so isolated and dreary a place'". On Lady Day in 1862, Hawker recorded, "A man in the farm near the churchyard leaves his place because of the noise made

by the rooks and because 'it is so lonesome'.

Hawker's attitude towards his isolation at Morwenstow (which was cultural and social as well as geographical) was profoundly ambivalent. Sometimes he compared himself to Alexander Selkirk and lamented his state: "One line describes my life. 'Remote, unfriended, solitary, slow.'" At others he claimed that he had become inured to his confinement: "I have read of prisoners shut up for long years and who, when the doors were at last unclosed, refused to leave the cell to which they had become habituated so long, and I can easily comprehend." Yet he embraced his loneliness and his various masks were worn primarily to protect his raw nerves from direct exposure to strangers, whose "access" to his parish he grew "to dread" over the years. And he was convinced that only in his distant eyrie could he find the necessary inspiration for his poetry: "Every successful effort of the human mind was accomplished in the seclusion of closet or cell and never in the din of cities."

Like other Romantics Hawker sought inspiration both from nature and from the past, and one of the advantages of his spatial remoteness was that it also involved temporal remoteness. Hawker wrote to a friend in 1862, "Did you ever hear that for every hundred miles you live from London, you must reckon yourself a century back from your own date? We, therefore, who are 250 miles off, are now in the year 1610, in all that relates to agriculture and civilization." Hawker rejected the England of his own day. It had become a "Blaspheming Smithery" to which the "Demons have surrendered their myths of Gas, Steam and Electric force in requital for . . . strong hatred of God and his Church." Instead, he found "a storehouse of incident and imagery" in "the ever-striking scene of the sea". Of all the "lifted emblems" in God's "vast Revelation" it was the most awe-inspiring. Living beside it Hawker was constantly reminded of the omnipotence and immensity of God and the corresponding feebleness and irrelevance of the ephemeral creeds of nineteenth-century man—utilitarianism, positivism, industrialism and the like. To the believer's ear the sea spoke of the past, of an age of faith. From his eyrie, on the cliff-top Hawker heard "the pulses of the ocean bound Whole centuries away".

Hawker's nostalgia for the Middle Ages was shared by many Victorians but few attempted to realize the medieval "dream or order" in quite the concrete form he did. In his building work, his pastoral endeavours, his educational efforts, his services, with their attention to sacraments, ritual, vestments, prayer and priestly life, he was trying to put the concrete form he did in the image of that which he believed to have existed in Chaucer's day. His outspoken crusade on behalf of the agricultural labourer was largely motivated by his desire to perpetuate the old patriarchal order. He wished to use philanthropy as a form of social control. But he also believed that charity was "the essence of the Christian principle", alienated those from whom he so peremptorily demanded alms. He was habitually on bad terms with his natural allies, the landlords, who were not prepared to join him in exhibiting what Ruskin called "tasteless or chivalry". He was forced to quell a number of "vile rebellions" by local farmers. Once he "read the Exorcistic service of the Western Church, in Latin, over five farmers at a vestry. They knew not the meaning of the voice but those who inhabited them did. The five fled from the room howling, as my deacon will attest." On another occasion he insisted, quite unreasonably, on repairing the church roof with oak shingles, that is, "Tiles of Wood—the material of the Ark, and of the Cross", and when opposed he proclaimed publicly that:

the Vicar is proud of this Shingle Roof and the hostile farmers have found it out. It has been their mutinous threat and their stumless avowed that "they would punish the Vicar by destroying his favourite roof." . . . I have laid a crafty and malignant scheme to cover the Church like a Castle. Shed or a barn; and at the last Vestry the policy Pennu in this Pound, for the usual yearly repair, was refused under the insidious cry of "No State no Rate."

Such pronouncements are eloquent testimony of the increasingly neurotic state of mind of the man who sometimes dramatized himself as

"The Victim of Morwenstow". For even in far north Cornwall, where in Hawker's time silver and gold had not destroyed what Dr. Johnson eulogized, "feudal subordination", and industry had not yet begotten what Carlyle execrated, "cash nexus relationship", Morwenstow was a continual source of frustration to the Vicar, who asserted quite simply that "A Sectarian is a Mutineer". Dissent became an obsession with Hawker because he believed it to be a force which was subversive not only to orthodox religion and traditional society but also to conventional morality.

In particular it encouraged "the leprosy of England", extra-marital sexual intercourse. According to Hawker, chapel girls justified their habitual chastity with the fine Arminian argument, "Sir, I had a very clear witness of the Spirit at such and such a time and come what will I know I shall go to heaven." They had an opportunity for "night assemblage under pretext of going to the meeting house". Consequently, "I swear that I never once in all my life married a Dissenting wife who was not about to become a mother". Hawker's letters are full of such dire announcements as, "On Saturday I marry Elizabeth Close, class-leader, pregnant and near child-birth, to Daniel Venning, class-leader and fornicator." But what actually horrified him most about Methodism, and what made him describe John Wesley as the "father of English fornication", was his conviction that the central Evangelical experience—the conversion, invariably

described by him as a "Spasm of the ganglions"—was akin to an orgasm. There was a grim note in Hawker's answer to a question of whether he objected to burying Dissenters: "Not at all, I should be only too glad to bury you all."

Dissenting hostility was one among many factors which added to Hawker's sense of isolation. But what tried his "naturally thrilling nerves and fibres" even more severely was the constant threat and occasional advent of shipwrecks. He led the way in many rescue operations (of which his letters contain exciting accounts) and he buried the corpses of over forty drowned seamen in his graveyard. It was a harrowing process, for often the sailors' bodies had putrefied after many days in the water, before the prevailing current brought them ashore at Morwenstow. Because of the "fearful effluvia" Hawker had to "drench" his men with gin to obtain bearers. Or the corpses had been cut to pieces on the razor-sharp rocks. Frequently dismembered limbs came ashore, an arm, a hand, a foot. When the *Calcedonia* was wrecked in 1842 "a mangled seaman's heart" was discovered on the beach. Unrecognizable lumps of human flesh, known locally as "whobbits", were collected in buckets. All were buried with dignity.

For Hawker the task was not so much physically revolting as psychologically agonizing. He felt himself to be haunted by the spirits of the dead. He saw the wrecked as "Lundy", only the hostile elements invaded his seclusion. He listened to the wind "howling over my channel like a lion waiting for his prey" and

heard in its terrible portents of future disasters. He heard "in every gust of the gale a dying sailor's cry" and experienced a "terrible dread of losing power over my own mind" and becoming "a spectacle to men". As the years went on such "weather of suicide" and the "wrecks it brought in its wake" had bizarre eroding effects on Hawker's psychological topography.

In middle age Hawker increasingly suffered from a form of paranoia. He felt that every man's hand was against him, that he was the victim of a diabolical conspiracy. His literary work was systematically plagiarized and he was robbed by publishers—"friends I have none but instead of them Book-sellers". His relations took advantage of him, his friends betrayed him, his benefactors plagiarized him, his benefactors (whom he exploited so unscrupulously that one of them described him as having a "cloven foot") deserted him. The flock persecuted the shepherd.

His history may be soon told. Each day brings on some fresh insult from some wretched brute of a parishioner in the shape of an insolent letter or some fierce bad lie, refused as soon as told, and some attempt to injure us in the Church or out of it. . . . I cannot tell you in one letter a week's misdeeds and cursing which is the same. . . . Human nature is bad, English nature is worse and Morwenstow nature is vilest of all.

Hawker imagined himself precipitating divine vengeance on his enemies. He uttered "Anathema at the Altar. . . . It raving mad Bethuel Adams in Australia shot himself and died lockjawed in the self-same hour his brother and his father were blaspheming the Church and were here in England." Hawker took a malicious delight in inventing scabrous nicknames for his antagonists ("Master Blackmuzzle alias Souffle-Lie")

and in heaping abuse on them—a local lawyer, for example, whom he called a "eunuch: cf. his metallic voice. Witness his baboon grimaces in parody of a gentleman, encounter the sour smell of the office." But in spite of the aggressively confident face he presented to the world it seems likely that Hawker was mortally conscious of his internal disorders, which may help to explain why he transported himself into the ultimate seclusion—the visionary world of opium.

He probably took opium (in the easily, cheaply and legally obtainable form of laudanum) as an antidote at first and later used it in an attempt to replace his nervous depressions by feelings of serene well-being. But the importance of opium to him is that it became, in all likelihood, what Baudelaire called a *machine à penser*, it enabled him to crystallize the "fragments of his broken mind" into a poetic and philosophical synthesis, to transmute his diffuse meditations into a significant whole—the great blank verse epic *The Quest of the Sangraal*. Some of Hawker's ballads are very fine but *The Quest* is in an altogether higher class of poetry. It has been described by a distinguished modern critic, John Heathcote Stubbs, as "the most successful poem directly inspired by the Arthurian legend in English since the Middle Ages, and one of the most interesting poems of its period". It certainly contains some magnificent passages, such as Merlin's vision of Sir Galahad's return with the grail, emblem of God's grace.

A rose he held on high; one mottled gem Like massive ruby or the chrysolite: Thence gushed the light in flakes; and flowing, fell As though the pavement of the sky broke up, And stars were shed to sojourn on the hills.

From grey Morwenstow's stone Michael's tower, Unlaid the rocky land was like a human. Then saw they that the might was won: The Sangraal swooned along the barren air. The sea breathed balsam, like Gennesaret: The streams were touched with supernatural light: And founts of Saxon rock, stood full of God!

The Quest was Hawker's reasonable bid to earn himself immortality. One line from a poem which expresses the poignant hope was inscribed in his tombstone: "I would not be forgotten in the land." It cannot be maintained that Hawker was a great man as poet, a mystic or even as priest. Like his native cliffs of Morwenstow his character was scarred with flaws and faults. His achievements were limited. But he had a little genius. His aspirations were as exalted as the beloved "Hills of old Cornwall", so high that a man might hear the thoughts of God from their brow. His eccentricities can best be seen as the spontaneous overflow of a powerful imagination which had nothing to dwell on but the circumstances of its own isolation. There is a perennial fascination about his rich, courageous, warped personality. Hawker deserves to be remembered for his life itself, for his long sojourn by "the cruel sea . . . Mid all things, fierce, and wild, and strange, alone!"

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Hawker in 1870, dressed as usual in a claret-coloured coat, a blue fisherman's jersey and sea-boots

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Monday, July 1st at 7.30 P.M.
FRANCIS J. CONNERT
Tuesday, July 2nd at 7.30 P.M.
SECOND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
Tallie Fontaine, Organist
Robert Connert, Violoncello
Vernon Williams, Violin
John Williams, Piano

Conductor: Michael Lankester

OSPEA. July 16th. 17th. 18th of
1908. Tickets from 10/- to 50/-
10/- please.

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY
Conducted by Messrs. Davies
1978, & Basson
Eminent Singers, Messrs. King, Dyer,
Cox, & others.
Choir. Secretary: Miss. G. G. G.
Choir. London, N.W.5.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL
WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL
WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL
Westminster Cathedral Choir
Masses: 10.30, 12.0, 1.30, 3.0, 5.0, 7.0, 9.0
Leader: Peter O'Donnell
Organist: Mr. G. G. G.

MASS IN C. BEETHOVEN
Jutta Kennard, Mary J. Dwyer
Jutta Kennard, Mary J. Dwyer
Admission: 10/-, 5/-, 2/-, 1/-
Reservations on application
Organist: Mr. G. G. G.
Conductor: Jonathan Martin

MUSIC STUDY with grand piano
practice or teaching. Victoria
8/-

Thursday, July 17th, 7.30 p.m.
THE ROUNDHOUSE
Chalk Farm Road, N.W.1.

YEHUDI MENUHIN
Also Students from the
Yehudi Menuhin School

ANESH CHANDRA (Star)
ANESH CHANDRA (Table)
THE BURNING BURNING BURN

**TO LET
YOUR HOLIDAY
ACCOMMODATION**



RING

01-837 3311

Broadcasting Sunday

A day of contrasts. You can start to follow the adventures of an Australian folk-hero (BBC1 7.45) or share the experiences of the pre-war deb (BBC2 10.10). Those dreadful Amazons of St Trinian's are resurrected (ITV 3.15) and old soldiers invade the Village Hall (ITV 10.15). Barenboim plays Mozart (BBC2 9.5).—L.B.

IN WEEKEND
Service from New

theodist Church Hall, H.
 1.00 The Good Health, H.
 1.00 The Addams Family, H.
 1.00 Speech with Malcolm Mugger-
 ber Johnson, Lord George Bro-
 1.00 The Warhorne, 12.30
 1.00 The Hundredbirds, 12.30
 1.00 The birds, 1.15. Cur-
 1.00 that the MPs Say, 2.00. Out-
 1.00 town, 2.30. Sportsweek 75.3
 1.00 The Pure Hell of
 1.00 The (11.15) (11.15) C
 1.00 The Markers, George Cole, Joyce G-
 1.00 11. Sidney James, * 5.05. P
 1.00 Mar. 5.35, The Siege of Go
 1.00 11.05 News.
 1.00 11.05 Saints Alive.
 1.00 11.00 Stars on Sunday.
 1.00 11.00 Doctor on the Go.
 1.00 11.00 Film, One Hundred Rit
 1.00 with Jim Brown, Rae
 1.00 Welch, Burr Reyno
 1.00 Fernando Lamas.
 1.00 11.00 News.
 1.00 11.00 Village Hall.
 1.00 11.00 The London Programme
 1.00 am Bone of Contention.

London. 7.55. Film: Alfred
David Hemmings, Mike
London. 11.15. Cin

[illegible][illegible]

Good can write. by Mozart. Act 1. 4

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

W PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
W PHILHARMONIA CHORUS
CARDO MUTI conductor
 Overture, The Force of Destiny
 Saturday 10 July 7.30 p.m.
 Tickets: £2.40, £1.80, £1.20, £1.00 from Hall (01-258 5191)

NEXT WEDNESDAY, 9 JULY at 7.30 p.m.
 A Concert performance of Ernest Bloch's oratorio: sung in French
MACBETH
 AN EDWARDS HELGA DERNESCH
 NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
 AMERSON SINGERS
 Conductor: JOSE SEREBRIER
 Tickets: £2.00, £1.40, £1.00, £0.80 from Hall (01-258 5191) & Agents

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL
 Victor Hochhauser in association with the Greater London Council presents
DIRECT FROM BUDAPEST
UNGARIAN GYPSY COMPANY (Rajko)
 Singing gypsy music, dancing and singing
 FROM TOMORROW at 3.15 & 7.15 until JULY 19
 Tickets: £2.00, £1.40, £1.00, 75p from Box Office (01-258 5191) & Agents

SOUTH BANK CONCERT HALLS
 Director: John Denison CBE. Tickets: 518 3181. Telephone bookings not accepted on Sundays. Information: 528 3002. For enquiries when postal bookings have already been made: 528 2872. Postal applications must be accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
 NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA & CHORUS
 Overture, The Force of Destiny
 Sunday 10 July 7.30 p.m.
 Tickets: £2.40, £1.80, £1.20, £1.00. N.P.O. Ltd.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
 NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
 Overture, The Force of Destiny
 Monday 11 July 7.30 p.m.
 Tickets: £2.40, £1.80, £1.20, £1.00. N.P.O. Ltd.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
 NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
 Overture, The Force of Destiny
 Tuesday 12 July 7.30 p.m.
 Tickets: £2.40, £1.80, £1.20, £1.00. N.P.O. Ltd.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
 NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
 Overture, The Force of Destiny
 Wednesday 13 July 7.30 p.m.
 Tickets: £2.40, £1.80, £1.20, £1.00. N.P.O. Ltd.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
 NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
 Overture, The Force of Destiny
 Thursday 14 July 7.30 p.m.
 Tickets: £2.40, £1.80, £1.20, £1.00. N.P.O. Ltd.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
 NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
 Overture, The Force of Destiny
 Friday 15 July 7.30 p.m.
 Tickets: £2.40, £1.80, £1.20, £1.00. N.P.O. Ltd.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
 NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
 Overture, The Force of Destiny
 Saturday 16 July 7.30 p.m.
 Tickets: £2.40, £1.80, £1.20, £1.00. N.P.O. Ltd.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
 NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
 Overture, The Force of Destiny
 Sunday 17 July 7.30 p.m.
 Tickets: £2.40, £1.80, £1.20, £1.00. N.P.O. Ltd.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
 NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
 Overture, The Force of Destiny
 Monday 18 July 7.30 p.m.
 Tickets: £2.40, £1.80, £1.20, £1.00. N.P.O. Ltd.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
 NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
 Overture, The Force of Destiny
 Tuesday 19 July 7.30 p.m.
 Tickets: £2.40, £1.80, £1.20, £1.00. N.P.O. Ltd.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
 NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
 Overture, The Force of Destiny
 Wednesday 20 July 7.30 p.m.
 Tickets: £2.40, £1.80, £1.20, £1.00. N.P.O. Ltd.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
 NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
 Overture, The Force of Destiny
 Thursday 21 July 7.30 p.m.
 Tickets: £2.40, £1.80, £1.20, £1.00. N.P.O. Ltd.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
 NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
 Overture, The Force of Destiny
 Friday 22 July 7.30 p.m.
 Tickets: £2.40, £1.80, £1.20, £1.00. N.P.O. Ltd.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
 NEW PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
 Overture, The Force of Destiny
 Saturday 23 July 7.30 p.m.
 Tickets: £2.40, £1.80, £1.20, £1.00. N.P.O. Ltd.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL
 Kensington SW7 2AP

TOMORROW at 7.30
TCHAIKOVSKY
 Swan Lake
 Overture "1812"
 2 MILITARY BANDS
 ROYAL ALBERT HALL ORGAN
 NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 BANDS OF THE TRUSS GUARDS AND THE WELSH GUARDS
 BRYAN RALKWILL
 YONTY SOLOMON
 Tickets: £2.00, £1.40, £1.00, 75p. (01-581 8212) Open tomorrow 10 a.m.

BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL
 AN TAL DORATI
 ROYAL PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA
 ROYAL GALA OPENING CONCERT
 FRIDAY NEXT, 11 JULY at 7.30 p.m.
 In the presence of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother
 Patron of the Orchestra
 Symphony No. 1 Piano Concerto No. 2 Symphony No. 4
 SUNDAY 13 JULY at 7.30 p.m.
 Overture, Coriolan Piano Concerto No. 1
 Symphony No. 7
 JOHN LILL
 TUESDAY 15 JULY at 7.30 p.m.
 Overture "Egmont" Piano Concerto No. 3
 Symphony No. 7
 TAMAS VASARY
 THURSDAY 17 JULY at 7.30 p.m.
 Overture "Prometheus" Piano Concerto No. 4
 Symphony No. 6 "Fidelio"
 JOHN LILL
 SATURDAY 19 JULY at 7.30 p.m.
 Overture "The Conquest of the East"
 Symphony No. 4 Violin Concerto
 YEHUDI MENCHIN
 SUNDAY 20 JULY at 7.30 p.m.
 Overture "Leonora No. 3"
 Piano Concerto No. 5 "Emperor" Symphony No. 2
 CINA BACHLAUER
 WEDNESDAY 23 JULY at 7.30 p.m.
 CAROL FAYRE, ALFREDO RODRIGUEZ, STUART BURKOWS
 SYMPHONY NO. 1, SYMPHONY NO. 2, SYMPHONY NO. 3
 Tickets: £2.00, £1.40, £1.00, 75p. (01-581 8212) & Agents

PROMS 75
 The BBC presents the eighty-fifth season of Henry Wood Promenade Concerts
 PROSPECTUS giving programmes and details of seating arrangements now on sale from BBC Publications, P.O. Box 220, London SE1 7TA. Royal Albert Hall, SW7 2AP. Tickets and programmes by post £2.00 (postal charge not stamps, please).
 TICKETS FOR THE ROUNDHOUSE from the Box Office (01-258 5191).
 TICKETS AND SEASON TICKETS FOR ALL OTHER CONCERTS now on sale from the Royal Albert Hall Box Office (01-581 8212).
 GOLD OUT: All seats for the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Jan. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Mar. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Apr. 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23, 24, 25, 26, 27,

Sportsview

Breakfast with Arthur Ashe



Photograph by Harry Kerr

Pele, the footballer. Now he helps to point the future of an expanding game where success can lead to the dollar millions. At the age of 32 time has brought its compensations. After six years of professionalism, with sponsors and businessmen prepared to pour

poached eggs, bacon on the side, toast, jam and coffee before continuing. "There are all kinds of guys with crazy ideas and monetary backing who want to do their thing. Some American businessmen want to start team tennis in Europe this autumn, which will be very disruptive to our tournaments."

"The main thrust of our effort will be concentrated on the tournament concept and unless we can figure out some way either to generate more star players with big names or cut down on the demands of the sponsors we may wind up with designated tournaments. As it is the sponsors are clamouring for the big guys all the time and none of us want it."

"What I do think is that we shall see the emergence of some more 17-year-old prodigies like Borg. The last time we had someone that good at an early age was Ken Rosewall. But soon I believe it will be the rule rather than the exception."

His views are considered and forthright. He does not countenance challenge matches—"they could ruin tournament tennis. It would merely mean that the rich get richer at the expense of 95 per cent of the rest of us." He does not approve of betting shops—"not good at all on the ground. I wouldn't want to stop a flutter on dogs and horses but I wouldn't have it in a head-to-head game like ours."

He would rearrange the championship calendar—"the Italian, French and Wimbledon titles are all too close to one another. There's only a week to adjust from the slow, clay courts of the Continent to the fast grass of Wimbledon."

"And on this question of surfaces it is sad that the grass at Forest Hills—too soft because of the elements—has been dug up and replaced by clay. But Wimbledon and Australia (the best grass of all)

will never be changed in my opinion."

One of the top priorities of ATP is to canvass for a cadre of professional umpires and linesmen. "It would probably cost us some \$90,000 a year for a start, but that's chickenfeed in a game loaded with money. But they'll come on day, no question. Meanwhile I'd rather have the linesman make up his own mind, right or wrong, without the acquiescence of the players."

This man who likes reading and symphony music, who loves London—"the calmest, most civilized, liberal and friendly city of all"—ordered more coffee and buttered another slice of toast. The tape machine ticked on. The glances still came from other tables. "Jimmy Connors among the immortals in a year or two?" Ashe asked my question. "Maybe, but not yet. He still has to prove himself on clay. Rod Laver, who did the grand slam twice, was quite the best player during my career."

Jimmy is a great collector. Not bad, but not yet one of the greats. I'll chuck him around at the net if I can."

The first black champion of the United States in 1968, the first to earn \$100,000 in a year at tennis, Ashe was refused entry to South Africa in 1970 but has played there since and senses a change in its political climate.

"Once the world tried to convince them that they were doing was bad. Now South Africa is changing. It has to be. It has no choice. It is surrounded by black-ruled countries. Majority rule will come there in my lifetime. That's what civilization is about. The early Greeks, Romans and British showed the way."

Golf? I'd rather play golf than that." He said, tucking into more toast and jam.

Geoffrey Green

George Hutchinson

Why Labour cannot risk toppling Mr Wilson

And what if Mr Wilson pulls it off? What if he succeeds—Mr Healey and Mr Foot at his side—in persuading the trade unions to accept the Government's decision to impose a limit of 10 per cent on pay settlements? What then?

As we listen to Mr Arthur Scargill, Mr Hugh Scanlon and other firebrands, echoed and abetted by their accomplices in the Tribune group of Labour MPs, it seems unlikely that ministers will be able to have their way. But we should also listen to the contrasting voice of reason from the trade unionists, best exemplified by Mr Jack Jones, who can hardly be called less radical than Mr Scargill or Mr Scanlon. He is simply more rational and realistic. He is also rather engaging. Hence his outstanding achievement not only as a trade union leader but in the wider Labour movement.

What the Chatterbox intend is not what Mr Jones was advocating. It falls short of his expectations. Nevertheless he is prepared to consider and discuss, with an evident sense of responsibility and goodwill.

As he was saying, however, "We will not tolerate a 10 per cent rise on top salaries as well as the same 10 per cent on the lower-paid. If our flat-rate proposal is accepted it would mean of course, that the lower paid would get more than 10 per cent, though the top salaries people would get less."

To many minds the question will seem justified, and it might think about it for a moment in relation to one fortunate segment of society.

Lord Boyle and his committee have done the country great harm by their reckless recommendations (which the Government felt bound to honour—think mistakenly) for grotesquely inflated remuneration in the upper reaches of the public service. When Lord Boyle contemplates the awful effect of inflation he should examine himself.

So he and his committee imagine that these things are unthought of? If you practically double the emoluments (no only salaries) of high-ups in the public service how can you expect working men and their trade unions to exercise the extreme restraint which some Tories—done too moderate themselves—are for ever demanding?

Apart from invoking—indeed excessive wage claims, Lord Boyle and Co have done is to make the protected public service more attractive than the private productive business, so that the latter is increasingly handicapped and finds it hard to compete in salaries, pensions and other benefits to the public sector. It is a poor achievement for a former Conservative minister—but in keeping, suppose, with the inflationary record of the late Tory government.

Up to now the present government has been no better, and in some not at all respect even worse. Hence our economic plight. It was not ordained: successive administrations have allowed it to develop. Not all the blame can be ascribed to external forces: from it. Most of the faults are of our own making, and can thus be put right by our own national efforts, given the will and the leadership.

But only compelling leadership founded on a policy of broadly acceptable, uniform character, can make or govern the will. That is what Mr Wilson is called upon to provide. The outlook is undeniable dark, but if he can secure trade union support for his programme we may still live to enjoy economic recovery. As Mr Wilson himself, he will be the hero of the day—or at least the hour.

If he should fail we shall all fall in some degree. Before wringing our hands and succumbing to the worst despair, however, we might as well see what actually happens. Mr Wilson has a talent, not so much to amuse, like Noel Coward (though he has that too), as to surprise. To say that is not to underestimate the possibility of failure.

The Prime Minister is, of course, personally imperilled. A refusal of cooperation, an utter repudiation of his policy, would gravely undermine him, and it is doubtful if he could survive the loss of authority. But then neither could Mr Healey or other heavyweights of the Wilson Cabinet—Mr Callaghan, Mr Jenkins, Mr Crosland, Mr Lever.

Mr Foot probably could. Mr Benn certainly could, and might even become crowned head of the Labour left—but with little likelihood, I should think, of ever holding office as Prime Minister.

By destroying Mr Wilson the left would destroy the Labour Party for many a long year. A coalition might result, but the only real beneficiaries would be the Conservatives. As an increasingly united party under Mrs Thatcher, after the upsets and divisions of recent months, they are now better equipped to meet challenge and opportunity alike.

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The only way to save the goose that lays golden eggs

The world's most severely endangered creature is the goose that lays the golden eggs. Queuing up to wring her neck are a motley gang of merchants: fur traders, reptile skinner, menageries, pet peddlers, plant collectors, loggers, whalers and turtles, biomedical researchers, souvenir salesmen and assorted aphrodisiac tycoons.

These privileged businessmen share a disregard for the elementary principles of stock-keeping that would make their colleagues in other industries blanch. All of them depend on wild animals for profits, yet none of them is making any serious attempt to exploit them at a rate that can be sustained.

There exist, it is true, responsible practitioners of a number of these trades. But they are heavily outnumbered. A measure of their weakness is the apparent success of their unscrupulous colleagues in restraining nations from quickly ratifying the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

This convention, which has just opened, provides for the first time, a practicable means of strictly regulating the global traffic in endangered animals and plants. But it needs a large core of adherent nations for it to work.

Of the 57 nations that signed the convention in Washington in March, 1973, only 11 have ratified—United States, Nigeria, Switzerland, Tunisia, Sweden, Cyprus, Ecuador, Chile, Uruguay, Canada and Mauritius. One other, the United Arab Emirates, has acceded directly. Twelve additional nations, yet more than the minimum necessary for the convention to come into force—are clearly too few for it to be effective.

Among the 46 nations that have signed but not ratified the convention are major suppliers in tropical Africa, America and Asia, and major consumers like Japan, the Soviet Union and the members of the European Economic Community. Early ratification by the consuming countries is especially important because they are better equipped than the suppliers to apply the controls required by the convention.

The problems of identification

No doubt commercial hostility has been instrumental in extending the interval between these countries signing and ratifying. But there have been other difficulties, not the least being a reluctance to impose extra work on already overburdened customs departments.

The problems of identification they will face are particularly acute. One of the tasks of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, which acts on behalf of the United Nations Environment Programme to provide secretariat services for the convention, is to compile identification manuals that are comprehensible yet comprehensive.

The task would have tested Hercules. As well as live animals and plants, the convention covers "any recognizable part or derivative" of the species it protects. When the trade in skins from crocodile, alligator, rhinoceros, horned animals it is a matter of fine judgment what is or is not "recognizable".

Indeed the convention's two lists of species (the first including all species threatened with

extinction; the second including those that may become so if trade is not rigorously controlled) are a lesson in the extraordinary inventiveness with which man indulges his urge to acquire.

Despite their unappealing appearance and Panama's attempts to protect them, hundreds of Panamanian golden frogs are exported to collectors each year. Even greater quantities of baby spectacled caimans (a small American crocodile) are sold either as pets or—stuffed—as curios. Thousands of tortoises and turtles are despatched to Europe's pet shops from North Africa and South America. Most of them die within a year because their owners do not know how to look after them.

The pet trade is possibly at its cruelest when exterminating lion-tailed macaque or pileated gibbon mothers so that the juveniles can be captured for sale. Monkeys and apes are also in great demand for entertainment, and their close relationship to man makes them invaluable for biomedical research. Together, zoos, menageries, the pet trade and the medicinal research consume an estimated 160,000-200,000 primates annually.

Easily exploited loophole

The lucrative fur and skin industries impose heavily on others, the spotted cats, snakes and crocodiles. Protection orders on many of these animals are increasing, but the absence of controls in one country often destroys the effectiveness of the controls in others.

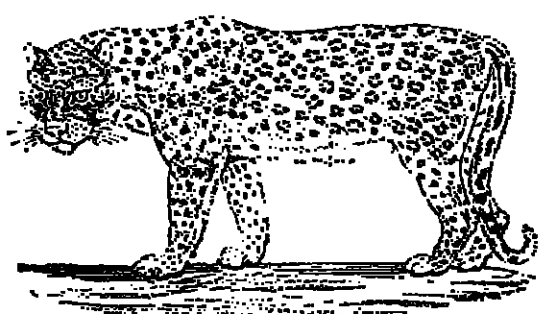
Although many Latin American countries forbid hunting and trading in jaguars and ocelots, a substantial trade continues. Some countries leave an easily exploited loophole by permitting the export or import of skins imported from elsewhere. Paraguay, Panama, Honduras and Guyana still allow hunting and export of ocelot and jaguar pelts, and with the crude pelts of ocelot fetching up to \$100 each, and of jaguars \$500 each, this is a powerful inducement to smugglers from nearby countries.

Since 1971, the International Fur Trade Federation has maintained a voluntary ban on the use of furs of various species, including the La Plata otter, giant otter, tiger, leopard, snow leopard and cheetah. The ban has been widely disregarded in France, Italy, Spain, Scandinavia and Japan, where demand is greater than ever before. Last year, the United Kingdom, where the ban has been regarded as working moderately well, imported as many as 2,121 leopard skins—a rise of 136 per cent on the year before.

What is so farcical about this situation is that those who resist the convention, and the policy of wise use it upholds, are the very people who have most to gain by it. Unless international trade in endangered and vulnerable species is firmly regulated, a host of major and minor industries will either collapse or be forced to diversify into something quite different. In any golden eggs business, after all, it should be standard practice not to kill geese.

A strong convention—one that is quickly ratified by many more countries, including the United Kingdom and the rest of the EEC—is the only way of keeping the goose alive.

Robert Allen



A little console table, its stand modelled as an elephant, was featured by Herzog at this year's Grosvenor House Antiques Fair. It is used to belong, as the fair catalogue stated, to Lord Poulett at Hinton House in Somerset. It was included in the sale of furniture from Hinton at Sotheby's in 1968 when it cost £4,400; for Grosvenor House it was marked at £13,500.

But those with a good memory would have noticed other changes beside the price—the editor of *The Times* is one of them and pointed the matter out to me. When the table passed through Sotheby's, its stand, both elephant and swags of foliage was painted to simulate bronze of a greenish tint. The scrolling of the frieze was also bronzed against a simulated porphyry ground. The top of the table was painted to simulate Siena marble.

At Grosvenor House the elephant was painted to simulate bronze of a brown-black patina while the swags of foliage and other features were picked out in gilding; the scrolling of the frieze had shifted to gilding against a simulated porphyry ground while a heavy slab of porphyry had been added as a top to the table.

The most significant change was in the stand. To achieve an elaborate sculptural effect of this kind a thick layer of gesso is required over the carved woodwork. The gesso must in turn be modelled and carved. A comparison of photographs makes it clear that the table has been stripped well down into the changes beside the price—the editor of *The Times* is one of them and pointed the matter out to me. When the table passed through Sotheby's, its stand, both elephant and swags of foliage was painted to simulate bronze of a greenish tint. The scrolling of the frieze was also bronzed against a simulated porphyry ground. The top of the table was painted to simulate Siena marble.

The question that naturally arises is whether this can still truly be called an old piece of furniture. None of the surface at present visible is old; only the overall design is authentic. But the matter is not as simple as that.

Hinton House rejoiced in some really outstanding examples of English furniture.

The elephant table as it was at Sotheby's (left) and as it appeared at Grosvenor House.

In particular there was a console table, mirror and pair of torchères by Matthias Lock for which the original designs and work schedules are preserved at the Victoria and Albert Museum. These pieces were first published in the *Connoisseur* by art historian John Haywood in 1960. All three pieces at that time combined bronzing and gilding. He suggests that when supplied (in the 1740s) they had probably been gilt all over; the combination of gilding and bronzing was, of course, a fashion of the early nineteenth century and the bronzing was probably added about that time.

On this basis it would seem likely that the elephant stand, which is widely considered a George II piece in the sculptural Baroque style associated with the name of William Kent, was also bronzed in the Regency period. It can thus be argued that the table has been restored to a finish which conforms more accurately to the period in which it was made.

It would be nice to know whether the restorer when stripping the table came across traces of old decoration which determined his new choice of finish. Unfortunately, I have not been able to trace the restorer who did the work. The table was sold at Sotheby's to the Old Clock House of Ascot, a firm which closed down in 1972. They had a reputation for fairly heavy restoration. It was purchased from them in its present condition by Mr Edwin H. Herzog in the early 1970s; he tells me that he only added the porphyry slab as a more practical table top. Mr Herzog is an investment banker, a limited partner in Lazard Frères of New York. He has long been a collector of fine furniture and, started, as a side line, to run a dealing firm in London in 1970. The table has spent most of the 1970s in his Grosvenor Square apartment.

Unable to trace the restorer I turned at this point to the Victoria and Albert Museum hoping to obtain an authoritative view on the table's most probable original finish. It was a most rewarding though uninformative experience. The keeper and three of his experts gathered round the photographs and began to discuss them. It used to be thought that all bronzing was added in the Regency period, they told me, but recently it has been established that bronzing was already being used in the seventeenth century. Either the 1968 finish or the present finish of the table would have been perfectly possible in 1740.

But isn't its present condition much more typical of the period, I asked. Many people believe so, was the comment, especially dealers who have been certain about these things; indeed, it is probable that they are right, but there is no documentary evidence so far to prove that this form of combined painting and gilding was then fashionable in England.

At this point the nineteenth-century expert introduced a wholly new line of thought.

The master treasure hunter gracefully bows out

The grand old man of the museums and the fine arts was 80 on July 2. His connoisseur's eye for quality is still undimmed; his discrimination is as sharp as ever. Sir Karl Parker of the Ashmolean, who is to Old Master drawings roughly what Stanley Gibbons is to stamps, has retired to Eastbourne with his wife and his Pekinese, Oliver. The man who became something of an old master himself, influential exhibitor of elegance in the fine arts for two generations, says: "The visual arts have been my alpha and omega, the breath of my life. They still have a very important part to play in a world that seems to think it can afford to have less time for them. There are lean years ahead. I was fortunate because I batted on what was probably the last good wicket that there will ever be for a collector with small means."

After starting his career in the Connaissance of the British Museum, Sir Karl established himself in Oxford. He was Keeper of the Department of Fine Art at the Ashmolean for almost 30 years, and Keeper of the Museum itself from 1945 to 1962. He made his reputation chiefly by his contribution to Old Master drawings, building up the collection in the Ashmolean by a consistent policy of purchase and by numerous acts of personal generosity, not least the

gift of a large drawing by Francesco Guardi. As keeper he was responsible for important acquisitions in such other fields as sculpture, paintings, and musical instruments. He was famous for his remarkable power of attracting artists and benefactors, partly because of his exquisite courtesy, and partly because of his capacity for giving disinterested advice.

As a scholar his life-long interests have been Watteau, Holbein, and Canaletto. His catalogue of the Italian drawings at the Ashmolean is an essential companion to all students of art from the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries. But he is also a man of universal interests, neglecting no country and no school, and believing that unlike morality, art does not have to draw the line anywhere. He acquired the Russian drawings for the Ashmolean, and the David Wilkie and the Samuel Palmer drawings, which have become about the most popular pictures in Oxford. He hooked the Palmers by playing an uncharacteristically slow wicket game; he discovered them and made friends with their owner. The owner was bombed and became frightened for their safety in the Blitz, and first loaned them, and then sold them at a bargain price to their present and enthusiastic admirer at the Ashmolean.

He is a big man, with an

austere and rather formidable exterior. New acquaintances read to find him gruff and rather gloomy. At Oxford he had a reputation for superficial despondency. When the acquaintances get to know him better, they recognize the oblique, secretive humour when

he raises those shaggy eyebrows, and the soft centre beneath the rugged exterior, the generosity and gentleness he is anxious not to make a parade of. A reluctant man, who feels things deeply, he is frightened of showing his feelings.

After he retired from the Ashmolean, he became an exceedingly active trustee of the National Gallery; "Extremely busy and interesting work; no seven years ever passed quicker." In a sense he has never retired from his life's obsession with

studying, appreciating, recording, and hunting down the fine arts. He was offered a job in Venice, one of the great loves of his life. But he refused it, because another of the great loves of his life, his Pekinese, would not have enjoyed the spells of quarantine on return.



Sir Karl Parker. Visual arts have been my alpha and omega.

Photograph by G. H. Warhurst

Philip Howard

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

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Shipbuilders encouraged by Varley reaction to case for industry investigation

Shipbuilders are encouraged by the reaction of Mr. Roy Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, to a case for an investigation into the shipbuilding industry. Mr. Varley, in a letter to the industry, expressed his confidence in the industry's ability to meet the challenges ahead. He also mentioned the need for a thorough investigation into the industry's financial state. The industry leaders are hopeful that the government will support their efforts to improve the industry's performance. The investigation is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

Norwegian aid scheme for yards

Our Correspondent July 4. A Norwegian aid scheme for shipyards is being discussed. The scheme aims to provide financial support to shipyards in Norway. The aid is intended to help the yards cover their operating costs and improve their production. The scheme is expected to be implemented in the near future.

Oil Council accepts signatories

Wallace Jackson, Editor of the International Tin Council, said last night that it had accepted the signatories of Mr. R. T. Adnan, a buffer stock manager, and deputy, Mr. J. M. Bueno. The council has accepted the signatories of the oil producers. The council is expected to announce its decision in the near future.

Woman director sends on plan TPG deal

John Whitmore, a director of the TPG, has sent on a plan for a deal. The plan involves the acquisition of a company. The deal is expected to be completed in the near future.

British Gas will spend £100m on Scottish pipeline

British Gas is planning to spend £100 million on a new pipeline in Scotland. The pipeline is intended to transport gas from the North Sea to the Scottish coast. The project is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

French gold holdings devalued by \$3.4 an oz

France has reduced the valuation of its official gold holdings by \$3.4 an ounce. The reduction is due to a fall in the price of gold. The new valuation is expected to be implemented in the near future.

Strike halts 18/22 output at Cowley

A strike by workers at the Cowley plant has halted the production of 18/22 cars. The strike is expected to last for several days. The company is expected to resume production in the near future.

Shares end week with strong rally

The stock market ended the week with a strong rally. The FT index rose by 15.2 points. The rally was driven by a number of factors, including a fall in interest rates and a recovery in the economy.

Lucas workers demand voice in running company

Lucas workers are demanding a voice in the running of the company. They are asking for a say in the company's decisions and policies. The company is expected to consider their demands in the near future.

Divisional chief leaves Leyland

The divisional chief of Leyland has left the company. He has been replaced by a new chief. The company is expected to announce the details of the change in the near future.

How the markets moved

Rises		Falls	
Barclays 6k	5p to 27 1/2p	Bk of NSW	5p to 64 1/2p
Boots	13 1/2p to 12 1/2p	Broken Hill	20p to 73 1/2p
BP	23p to 53 1/2p	B. H. South	5p to 18 1/2p
Distillers	7 1/2p to 14 1/2p	Cash 12	5p to 43p
GKN	10p to 23 1/2p	Crouch, D.	2p to 27p
Harrogate	12 1/2p to 23 1/2p	Fisons	4p to 37 1/2p
Lloyds	13p to 22 1/2p	Green, R.	1p to 16 1/2p
Midland	14p to 26 1/2p	Howard Mach	12p to 58p
Reckitt & Colman	11p to 32 1/2p	Metals	7 1/2p to 17 1/2p
Sun Alliance	10p to 30p	Minerals	10p to 28p
Tube Invest	14p to 26 1/2p	S & U Stores	1p to 8p
Tate & Lyle	10p to 23 1/2p	Steel Bros	5p to 22 1/2p
Vickers	6p to 13 1/2p	Utd Dom Tst	1p to 17p
Wellman Eng	21p to 28 1/2p	Welkom	10p to 45 1/2p

Serious investment cutback shown in survey by Midland chambers

A survey by the Midland chambers of commerce has shown a serious cutback in investment. The survey found that many companies are reducing their capital expenditure. This is due to a number of factors, including a fall in demand and a rise in interest rates.

Pay dispute threatens R-R aero shutdown

A pay dispute between Rolls-Royce and its workers threatens a shutdown of the company's aero engine production. The workers are asking for a higher wage. The company is expected to consider their demands in the near future.

Imperial Typewriter seeks writ to repossess factory

Imperial Typewriter is seeking a writ to repossess its factory. The company claims that the factory has been occupied by unauthorized persons. The company is expected to file a writ in the near future.

EEC sugar tenders

The European Economic Community (EEC) is tendering for sugar. The tenders are for a number of years. The EEC is expected to announce the results of the tenders in the near future.

Turkey revalues lira

Turkey has revalued its lira. The new value is 100 new liras to the old lira. This is a significant increase in the value of the lira.

Howard Machinery Ltd.

GROUP RESULTS FOR THE HALF-YEAR TO 30TH APRIL, 1975		6 months April, 1975		6 months April, 1974	
SALES		£'000		£'000	
Howard products					
in United Kingdom	5,005		4,812		
exports from United Kingdom	3,959		3,718		
abroad by overseas subsidiaries	9,084		8,832		
Factored products	18,048		17,362		
	5,859		4,800		
Total	23,907		22,162		
GROUP PROFIT ON TRADING	407		1,651		
less bank and loan interest on loans					
repayable within 5 years	611		326		
other interest	121		106		
	732		432		
GROUP LOSS BEFORE TAX	(325)		1,219—profit		
Net losses before tax attributable to minority shareholders	(63)		24—profit		
Net loss before tax attributable to the members of Howard Machinery Ltd.	(262)		1,195—profit		
Extraordinary items being costs related to the late closure of the West Horndon factory	407				
Loss after extraordinary items	(669)				
Dividends on ordinary shares in respect of the years to					
31st October 1974 interim	21st Oct 1974	0.950p	160		
final	31st Oct 1975	1.080p	129		
31st October 1975 interim	6th Nov 1975	0.950p	161		

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Taxation

When a gift means a double tax bill

Our tax laws do not encourage generosity towards relatives and friends; in a number of cases, they provide a positive disincentive. The reason is that some gifts attract both capital gains tax and capital transfer tax.

Capital gains tax is, as its name suggests, a tax on the gain made on the gift (for words, the asset is liable to the tax only to the extent that it has appreciated in value. In contrast, CTT is a tax on the full value of the gift.

Capital gains tax is not, at the present time, levied on the death of an individual, although the Chancellor of the Exchequer has indicated that he will look at this one. For the time being, anyway, only lifetime gifts can be caught for double taxation, unless the donor is able to be selective and choose an asset which has decreased in value (thereby avoiding capital gains tax), which is exempt from one or other of the taxes.

We have looked at the main exemptions from capital transfer tax and a quick run down on the capital gains tax exemptions might be useful to put the problem into perspective. Transfers between husband and wife, and gifts to charities, are fully exempt (this is similar to the CTT position). A gift of cash is not liable to capital gains tax, but one has to bear in mind that if an asset in specie, such as stocks and shares, are sold in order to provide the funds for the gift, the sale itself gives rise to capital gains tax.

A gain on a person's only or main residence is exempt, so, too, is one other residence provided it is occupied rent free by a dependent relative. Cars, yachts and caravans are exempt, as are gifts of works of art, if certain conditions are satisfied.

Chattels (this covers such items as paintings, antiques or jewelry) are exempt provided the value of the gift is below £1,000. A chattel will not, of course, include stocks and shares, but these may be covered by the small disposal rule. If during the course of the tax year assets, not otherwise exempt, are disposed of by way of gift or sale and the total

value does not exceed £500, any resulting gain will not be taxable.

Gift-edged securities can be gifted free of capital gains tax, provided they have been held by the donor for more than one year. Life policies can be assigned free of gains tax provided the donor is the original owner of the policy.

The exemptions are independent of each other, so relief can be claimed under one or more of the headings, which is similar in principle to the CTT exemptions.

Anyone wanting to make a gift that is not within a CGI or CTT exemption must face the prospect of being charged to two taxes. There is no relief for this double taxation, except where the recipient undertakes to foot the capital gains tax bill. In this case there will still be two tax bills but the amount of the capital gains tax will be deducted from the value of the gift before calculating the CTT payable.

The fact that capital gains tax is payable on lifetime gifts but not on death can present a dilemma. Should the tax of making the gift during lifetime, thereby attracting capital gains tax but a lower rate of capital transfer tax? Or should he postpone the gift until death when no capital gains tax will be payable but capital transfer tax will be charged at a higher rate? It all depends on the size of the gain; the larger it is, the greater the dilemma.

The facts and figures in the table illustrate the problem. The upshot of all this is that gifts made during lifetime should be carefully chosen to avoid the double impact of tax. If an asset with a capital gains content must be transferred it should be one with a small gain, but a large gain, no matter who pays the tax. Of course, if the donee is able to pay the capital gains tax so much the better, because of the reduction in the capital transfer tax value.

Those who take the view that the tax cost of giving is too high a price to pay, may well find a new incentive for generosity next year. For, if the Government sticks to its threat, the wealth tax is coming.

Vero Di Palma

Gift of shares valued at £50,000. Donee pays all taxes.

(a) Transfer during donor's lifetime	
CGT say gain of £20,000 @ 30%	£9,000
CTT on £41,000 (£50,000-£9,000)	2,525
	£11,525

Note: If donor dies within three years of making the gift further CTT of £2,525 is payable by donee.

(b) Transfer postponed until death	
CGT	Nil
CTT on £50,000	£7,750

Unit trust performance

UNIT TRUSTS: Medium and Income funds (progress this year and the past three years). Unitholder index, 1541.7: rise from January 1, 1975: 50.6.

Average change offer to bid, net income included, over past 12 months: +12.6%; 3 years: -22.9%.

UNIT TRUSTS	1974-75	1973-74	1972-73
MEDIUM			
Windsor Growth F	34.4	-16.7	-
Equity & Law	31.8	-6.9	-
Nat West Growth	31.4	-6.9	-
Rusven Securities	31.4	-	-
Hill Samuel Sec	31.1	-17.5	-
Hill Samuel Brit	30.8	-22.3	-
Carthage British	30.7	-	-
Friends Provident	30.6	-22.1	-
Lloyds Bank First	30.0	-27.3	-
Buckingham	29.4	-3.4	-
Hill Samuel Cap	28.8	-21.7	-
Brit Life Balanced	28.5	-13.6	-
Guards Hill	28.4	-27.4	-
Pearl Mounting	28.4	-26.1	-
Marlborough	28.2	-4.0	-
Colombe	27.9	-	-
Lloyds Bank Sec	27.4	-23.1	-
Unicorn General	26.9	-28.9	-
Slater Walker Gr	26.7	-6.3	-
British Life	26.6	-13.1	-
Barclays Trust Invest	26.1	-	-
TSB General	24.7	-23.8	-
Profitshare	24.4	-11.3	-
ALF Second	24.1	-16.8	-
ALF Capital	23.9	-23.5	-
National D	23.9	-18.8	-
Family Fund	23.3	-15.1	-
M & C Unit Trust	23.1	-17.6	-
National Comolid	23.0	-	-
Quadrant F	22.6	-	-
Schroder General	22.2	-13.1	-
Camden Fund	22.1	-	-
M & G Trustee	21.9	-23.9	-
Lloyds Life M	21.5	-	-
Nelson	21.2	-22.8	-
Polisun	21.0	-12.6	-
Unicorn Trustee	20.9	-23.6	-
Unicorn Bank Gr	20.9	-24.4	-
Unicorn Sec Plus	20.9	-22.4	-
Allied First	20.8	-12.1	-
Canlife General	20.7	-12.1	-
Stronghold Priority	20.2	-20.3	-
Freemington Cap F	19.9	-14.0	-
Carlisle F	19.5	-19.3	-
G & A	19.4	-24.8	-
Canor F	19.2	-27.9	-
Barclays	19.2	-23.2	-
Shanley	18.9	-	-
Mutual Blue Chip	18.7	-25.4	-
Intel	18.5	-12.6	-
Allied Growth & Inc	18.5	-25.0	-
Capital Priority	18.2	-31.5	-
Wickham	18.2	-	-
M & C Sec General	18.1	-12.4	-
Fraser House M	18.1	-	-
Seaboard Capital	17.9	-	-
Equilibrium	17.9	-21.0	-
National Hundred	17.4	-12.9	-
NPI Gr Accum F	17.4	-30.4	-
Abacus Glants	17.3	-32.1	-
M & G General	16.9	-10.6	-
National Century	16.3	-31.1	-
Mec & Indus	16.0	-24.3	-
Reserve Reserves	15.9	-24.3	-
Target Trust	15.3	-21.1	-
S & P General	15.2	-32.2	-
Victory 500	15.1	-21.1	-
Tyndall Canyane	15.1	-36.7	-
Abbey General	14.8	-26.1	-
Henderson Assets	14.7	-21.6	-
Prudential	14.7	-21.6	-
S & P Elor General	14.4	-26.7	-
Brown Shipley	14.4	-14.3	-
M & G Midland	14.3	-12.6	-
Nat Scot Units	14.2	-21.8	-
Merlin	14.2	-21.8	-
Local & General	14.0	-12.6	-
National Sec	13.6	-25.0	-
Kleinwort Benson F	13.2	-11.7	-
National Domestic	13.1	-40.6	-
Victory Equity	12.9	-21.1	-
Archway Capital F	9.1	-23.2	-
Nat Group Prov	9.1	-23.2	-
Trust Prof	9.1	-23.2	-
Clyde General	8.9	-31.9	-

A: Change over one year to bid, net income reinvested.
B: Change over three years offer to bid, net income reinvested. Both figures to July 3, 1975.

Trust return last month.
C: Trust return every two weeks.

Statistics supplied by Money Management and Unitholder, 30 Finsbury Square, London, EC2.

Index-linked savings and the Healey anti-inflation plan

On the same day last week that Mr Healey announced measures designed to bring the rate of inflation back to under 10 per cent by the end of next year, the first applications for National Savings' anti-inflation plan were received in the offices of the Department of National Savings in Durham.

The rate at which the applications have been coming in since—some 37,000 in the first three days—is anything to go by, then the British public has precious little faith in the efficacy of Mr Healey's latest measures, or any others he is likely to take.

Motor insurance

Extra cover for parked cars . . .

As motor insurance premiums rise, no-claim discounts become more valuable in monetary terms. If you have a high rate of no-claim discount, you may be disinclined to claim for the smaller type of loss or damage. Even so, it can be quite expensive to meet minor repair costs or replacements from your own resources.

There is, therefore, a move to provide supplementary insurances. Here, the idea is that you pay a modest premium and, in the event of loss or damage which is covered by the supplementary policy, you can claim on it, thereby preserving the no-claim discount under the main policy.

For some years, Royal Insurance has offered a supplementary policy to its motor policyholders. This, among other things, covers personal effects stolen from the car. Most motor policies do give this cover; but to make a claim on a comprehensive policy is likely to result in a loss of no-claim discount at renewal.

There are arguments that the no-claim discount should be towards a "no-blame" discount. Clearly, this would result in insurers receiving less premium, and thus premium rates would have to be increased to allow for this. At present, most motor insurers are busy enough increasing premiums because of the rising costs of claims, and they do not think it would be sensible, at this stage, to increase premiums still further.

This means that, unless there is a supplementary insurance policy in force, the owner of a car which is damaged will do his best to make a recovery from somebody—so as to avoid meeting the cost from his own pocket or forfeiting all or part of his no-claim discount at renewal by making a claim on his comprehensive policy.

If you leave your car in a commercial car park, and find on your return that it has been damaged, it is not always clear where you stand legally. Does this constitute a bailment, which means that the proprietors of the park assume, at Common Law, a responsibility to use reasonable skill and care in looking after your car? Or do you merely secure nothing more than permission to leave your car in the park, without putting much legal responsibility on the owners of the car park for looking after it?

Usually, the latter appears to be the position, and, of course, most car parks make every

effort to disclaim liability—by having notices proclaiming the fact that no liability is accepted, and by excluding liability in the conditions printed on their tickets.

As a generalization, therefore, your chance of making a recovery from a commercial car park, if anything has been stolen from your car, or if it has been damaged while parked, are remote. You could spend a great deal of time and money, and make little progress.

If you are a fairly frequent user of car parks operated by National Car Parks (of which there are about 700 throughout the country), a supplementary policy is available from the New Zealand Insurance Company.

This policy will operate while your car is left unattended in a car park with England, Scotland or Wales, operated by National Car Parks or by any one of their subsidiary companies. The cover is for "all risks" of loss or damage to the car, including theft, fire, lightning, explosion, and damage to contents, plus the cost of recovery of the car, and the cost of replacement of the car, if the car is damaged beyond repair.

There is no cover for loss of use or consequential loss. If, for instance, a camera containing a roll of exposed film taken on holiday is stolen, you cannot claim the cost of another holiday so as to take fresh photographs.

There are the usual qualifications to "all risks" cover, such as the exclusion of damage caused by moth, vermin, wear and tear, or gradual deterioration.

Understandably, it is a condition that you must leave the car in the car park with all its windows and other openings closed and the doors and luggage compartments securely locked—apart from where that is not reasonably possible owing to the standard operation of a particular car park.

Also, to avoid any claims problems, normally any loss must be reported to the car park attendant and the police before the car is taken from the car park.

John Drummond

Low

Avoiding the tangled web of deception

"Neither a borrower nor a lender be," Shakespeare was right in condemning borrowing as a young man at Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court recently found to his cost.

More than dunned the edge of husbandry—he involved him in a sentence of six months' imprisonment.

It all began when he found his old cheque book, and knowing that he had only £5 to his credit, he went along and drew £20. Realizing he was on to a good thing, a couple of days later he drew £40 and the next day likewise. When he came to draw a further £40 the same afternoon, the cashier became suspicious and asked him to produce his cheque book. His wife, who had been completely unauthorized, the bank called the police, who charged him with obtaining a pecuniary advantage by deception.

Involved was never clear, sir, his lawyer advised him to plead guilty. Of course, there was an element of dishonesty because when he presented the cheque he was leading the bank clerk to believe that there was money in the account or that he had authority to overdraw. What is astonishing is that this type of offence should have attracted a second year in prison. In imprisonment, despite his clean record for the past 16 years, the magistrate merely remarked that there was "too much of this sort of thing going on".

Obtaining a pecuniary advantage by deception is a common, if not modern, "blunder" offence, devised by Parliament in 1968. A person who obtains a pecuniary advantage by deception is liable to a fine of up to £5,000 or imprisonment for up to five years, or both.

Drawing a cheque implies at least three assertions: (a) That

the drawer has an account with the bank; (b) that he has authority on it for that amount; (c) that the cheque as drawn is a valid order for that amount.

It follows that where a person draws a cheque knowing that there is no money in the account, he is guilty of deception. Oddly enough, it is not necessary that the person deceived should suffer any loss arising from the deception.

Miss Goss drew a cheque to buy a railway ticket. As he was still in possession of her cheque card, her bank had to pay it, although she had been told not to overdraw. Her lawyer argued that while admitting the deception, she was not involved in the railway in any loss, only her bank, but this argument was rejected and she was convicted.

In recent years it has often been too easy to obtain personal credit and banks and finance houses have on the whole been far too indiscriminate and unselective. To protect the commercial world the Law Commission has proposed that dishonestly obtaining credit should itself be an offence. This recommendation was not accepted by Parliament, which instead has specified three special situations in which the offence of obtaining a pecuniary advantage is deemed to be committed.

The first case is where the deception causes a debt to be reduced or evaded or deferred. It is perhaps curious that this applies equally to debts owed to himself or to himself or to another. Naturally, the effect even of a bona fide dispute is to postpone payment. On the other hand, a completely fraudulent deception could amount to an offence.

The second situation is where a person by reason of the deception is allowed to borrow, or to use of overdraft or to take out any policy of insurance or annuity or obtains an improvement of the terms on which he is allowed to do so.

bringing the investor his contributions plus a tax-free 6 per cent per annum, assuming a year has elapsed since the initial contribution was made, but the appeal in this is limited to high taxpayers.

So anyone who puts money into this form of saving is effectively locked in a great deal more efficiently than, say, any pensioner who has purchased index-linked national savings certificates. The latter permit withdrawal with the benefits of indexation at any time after the initial year of investment, although to secure the 4 per cent bonus available over the five-year period the investor must hold them to maturity.

The pensioner, in fact, has the best of all worlds, with a return now which only the most speculative of alternative investments can match and an opportunity to switch into something higher yielding a year or so hence.

The pity of it is, with some £400-worth of certificates purchased during the three weeks in which they have been available, that it seems to have been principally the already financially adept who have taken advantage of an opportunity open to anyone with the £10 unit price available.

For those who use car parks operated by NCP, and have a habit of leaving shopping, etc. in the car, this could be a worthwhile form of insurance, hearing in mind the comparative ease with which a thief can open a locked door of most cars. It is quite likely, however, that the actual risk of loss is much greater on those occasions when the car is parked in a street or, say, a municipal car park.

Supplementary motor insurances are a good idea, within reason. But it must be remembered that they cover only certain types of risk, and are in no way a guarantee that one's no-claim discount will be safeguarded.

It looks as though enterprising insurers are going to produce more supplementary insurances, each of which may be quite sensible. But one could finish up with a variety of supplementary policies of one kind or another, with the total cost of them being not far short of the net premium paid for the comprehensive motor policy.

Bearing in mind that insurers are in business to make a profit (even though they do not always achieve that aim), one should think in terms of insuring for as little as is really necessary. In the long term, there are many comparatively minor risks which it would pay most people to "run" themselves, rather than have insurance.

But, of course, if you pay £5 towards this policy, and collect more than £100 when Christmas shopping in December, understandably, you will consider you were prudent!

John Drummond

Low

Round-up

Arbuthnot Latham to take over Jascot trusts

Arbuthnot Latham Holdings has entered into a conditional agreement to buy Jascot Securities, which manages the nine unit trusts known as the Jascot Group of Trusts.

Arbuthnot will issue up to 250,000 new ordinary £1 shares valued at £387,620, and there will be a cash payment of £100,255. The net assets of Jascot as at March 31, 1975, amounted to £147,854.

After the acquisition by Arbuthnot, Jascot will be merged with the present Arbuthnot Latham unit trust management, which is conducted through Abacus Arbuthnot.

The idea is that the issued share capital of Jascot should be transferred to Arbuthnot Abacus Investment Company, the wholly-owned subsidiary of Arbuthnot, which at present holds the entire issued share capital of Abacus Arbuthnot.

Both Jascot and Abacus Arbuthnot will be wholly-

owned subsidiaries of Arbuthnot Abacus Investment Company.

The boards of Arbuthnot and Jascot believe that the combined Abacus and Jascot group of unit trusts with access to the internationally-oriented investment services offered by the Arbuthnot Latham group, will provide a first-class management team and will also be a strong base from which to expand existing management services.

Two optional additional benefits can now be added to most individual Life and permanent health contracts offered by Commercial Union.

John Arthur Pickles and Mr John Roy will continue as directors of Jascot and have accepted invitations to join the boards of Arbuthnot Abacus Investment Company and Abacus Arbuthnot.

Scottish Widows has announced a new child's option endowment policy—the "Start" Endowment Assurance. It should appeal

to those wishing to provide funds for children and could also be a contractor for mitigating capital transfer tax liability by taking advantage of the various exemptions when paying the premiums.

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Low

Fixed interest investment

Gross redemption yields —by popular request

Gross redemption yields are the tool by which investors judge the relative merit of fixed interest stocks which differ in coupon, redemption and price. Arriving at a gross redemption yield is easy—once you know how.

Working upon the principle that a pound in the hand now is worth a pound plus x in the future, regular readers will remember that I explained a while back that the redemption yield is the rate of interest at which the investor's eventual capital repayment (generally by way of the intervening interest payments are discounted to bring them back to the present value of a stock. Baffled? Please read on.

To find the gross redemption yield on a stock you need the following information:

1. The eventual capital repayment on redemption (which is generally the par or face value);
2. The coupon—how much income you are going to get annually on stock with a face value of £100;
3. The redemption date and how often and when the interest payments are made;
4. The present price and whether it is quoted "cum" or "ex" dividend.

These apart, there are some aids to calculation. Not bond tables—not any more. Nowadays redemption yields are so high that the bond table publishers have given up the unequal struggle and brokers apply to their desk-top computer points instead.

In the absence of any such installation among the Saturday morning breakfast cups, a set of compound interest tables will provide results accurately enough to satisfy all but the dedicated professional investor. On the given information on any stock—redemption value, coupon, redemption and interest dates—it is not possible to arrive promptly at an accurate value for the gross redemption yield. Finding it is a process of trial and error in which different values are supplied for the rate at which future gains must be discounted; and by narrowing down the field of error a rate is eventually found at which the sums yield a figure equal to the price of the stock.

Thus with Treasury 31 per cent 1977-80, recently quoted at £75, one might take a guess at 7 per cent for the rate of discount. The stock is due to be redeemed in five years' time, so initially one applies to compound interest tables for the present value (PV) of £100 five years from now, discounted at 7 per cent per annum.

One then applies to them for the present value (PV) of £350 per annum (the coupon) for five years discounted at 7 per cent per annum. And one then adds the two together and compares them with the price quoted:

PV of £100 in 5 years' time discounted at 7% pa . . . 71.29
PV of £350 pa for 5 years' time discounted at 7% pa . . . 14.35
Total . . . £85.64

This is obviously too high. So one takes a higher rate of discount, say 10 per cent, to see what happens:

Low

PV of £100 in 5 years' time discounted at 10% pa . . . 68.30
PV of £350 pa for 5 years' time discounted at 10% pa . . . 13.70
Total . . . £82.00

Better: but too far in the other direction. But it establishes the limits within which further inquiry has to be pursued; and thereafter it is a matter of donkey work (or computer). At £75 the figure on Treasury 31 per cent 1977-80 are in fact being counted at 9.84 per cent.

It is even easier to see the calculations apply if you take the gross redemption yield as published and work backwards. The gross redemption yield on Treasury 31 per cent 1982-84 at £71 is 10.6 per cent. You will be lucky if you find compound interest tables that will take you nearer to that than 10.5 per cent, but that assumption the figures we put thus:

PV of £100 in 5 years' time discounted at 10.5% pa . . . 69.10
PV of £350 pa for 5 years' time discounted at 10.5% pa . . . 12.90
Total . . . £82.00

That that is a few pence is not merely a rounding error, it also reflects the fact that have not taken into consideration that there are two interest payments annually. And in cases there is accrued interest in the price, too.

Take, for instance, Electric 3 per cent 1974-77. Here there are two years to run to maturity, and there are two interest payments a year, on March and September 15. To make timing more accurate we split the calculations so that are working in half years divide everything else by two to keep the proportions right.

In this case, with the stock quoted at £

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

Investor's week In optimistic reaction • Interest rates conundrum

Initial response in the market to Mr Healey's inflation proposals has been extremely optimistic—given the 10 per cent wage curb, the 10 per cent interest rate rise, and the 10 per cent increase in the wages curb. The City is pinning its hopes on the Chancellor's proposals, and the reaction from the market is one of optimism. The City is pinning its hopes on the Chancellor's proposals, and the reaction from the market is one of optimism. The City is pinning its hopes on the Chancellor's proposals, and the reaction from the market is one of optimism.

Bill takes a gamble on Bowater rights

has not so far been called in to stump up money as a result of the plethora of rights still falling like hail upon an apparently willing market, but reviewing his portfolio, Bill Taylor felt that east one of his stocks would be the market within the too-distant future; and he was ignoring the funding ration by Allied Irish Banks which was disclosed before Bill de his purchase last month. The fact that most of the issues have been been received is partly due to the substantial liquidity of institutions which had been piling up the decline in the market. This liquidity is still from exhausted despite the position in equity prices in the quarter of 1975. But the length of demand has also used a stock shortage. Already some £700m or so of a boom market and there is obviously as much again still to go. But probably the highest ality issues have already merged with, so far, no serious quality in which the under-ters have been called upon

BILL TAYLOR'S PORTFOLIO: PROGRESS SO FAR

Purchase	Quantity	Date	Buying price	Present price	Profit (loss)
ishel	500	17/2/75	295p	295p	(£50)
ish & Tompkins	1,000	17/3/75	41p	32p	(£90)
obbit & Colman	500	14/2/75	25p	32p	(£70)
B. Eastwood	2,000	12/5/75	27p	44p	(£175)
ied Irish	500	9/6/75	112p	118p	£10
					(£188)
					£1,078
					£890

Insurance

Meeting the school fees

There appears to be no lack of demand among parents to provide private education for their children. To get a boy on a "house" list at Eton usually means giving this first priority after a birth. Of course, many parents admit that when the time comes they may not be able to afford the fees which will be payable. But at the moment they are prepared to make financial sacrifices, to try to add up a fund with which to meet the unknown fees in the future. There are a number of ways setting about this. Naturally, the earlier the arrangements are made the more effective they are likely to be. wing to the various tax changes in recent years (notably the disallowance of most interest payments for tax relief), it is even more important to put aside money in advance. While there are one or two schemes for borrowing a money for fees as it is needed, repaying it by means of a maturing life policy some years after the child has left school, this is very expensive and adds materially to the overall cost. On the other hand, if savings in be made in advance, in any way or by means of the actual cost of the fees will be found. But in today's inflationary conditions that is not so attractive as it sounds—because fees are rising at a faster pace than normal investments. If capital is available in advance most public schools have "composition" schemes in that it can be paid over in order to meet the cost of fees a guaranteed level over specified dates in the future. Usually, these schemes give no value for money, and if a child does not go to the school it may be possible for a transfer to be made another school's scheme. If, however, it is too early to tell which school a child will be going to, an independent trustee scheme can be used, as offered by the School Fees Insurance Agency Ltd. With this type of arrangement, effectively, one is making a payment towards fees in advance with a useful discount—the latter being tax-free, irrespective of one's income tax position. If a parent makes a capital payment in this way, it should be possible to withdraw it, say, if a child is sent to a school where the fees are lower than expected. The old method of arranging a policy until the child is due to leave school, borrowing against its security as fees are

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

TUC response to 'package' lifts shares

The stock market had a strong session yesterday, with both gilts and equities moving higher as the City was encouraged by the response from the trade unions to Mr Healey's economic package. Equities rose strongly, although trading was not heavy. Market indices extended their recent gains by a further 5 per cent or so. The FT index, finally 152.2 up at 323.3, has gained 27.7 points over the week. The day started well, as the market caught up with the rumours of the previous evening. TUC acceptance for the Chancellor's 10 per cent wage curb plan brought buyers in for shares. But this early flurry was showing signs of slackening when reports reached the market of Mr Gormley's rejection of claims for £100 a week for the miners. From that point on, shares surged forward, to close at the day's best levels. In late dealings the market received a final boost from a report that Saudi Arabia will resist attempts to force oil prices any higher. This was a general bullish factor for industrial shares, but inspired strong gains in the oil majors. BP jumped by 23p to 533p in late dealings. This is its only significant movement this week and indicates the strength of support beneath major share prices. Shell (315p) also rose sharply. The international favourites scored further gains. ICI (268p), Beecham (285p), Unilever (384p) and Bats (316p) all

Latest dividends

Company	Dividend	Year	Pay date	Year's Prev
Avon Group (Sp) Fin	0.17	NH	1/10	0.17
Avon Group (Sp) Fin	0.17	NH	1/10	0.17
Avon Group (Sp) Fin	0.17	NH	1/10	0.17
Avon Group (Sp) Fin	0.17	NH	1/10	0.17
Avon Group (Sp) Fin	0.17	NH	1/10	0.17
Avon Group (Sp) Fin	0.17	NH	1/10	0.17
Avon Group (Sp) Fin	0.17	NH	1/10	0.17
Avon Group (Sp) Fin	0.17	NH	1/10	0.17
Avon Group (Sp) Fin	0.17	NH	1/10	0.17
Avon Group (Sp) Fin	0.17	NH	1/10	0.17

Howard makes loss but dividend held

The shares in Howard Machinery, the old Roary Hoes rumbled yesterday, but then rose again. The directors reported an unexpected slide into losses in the half year to last April but they are confident that past progress will be resumed. They also plan to keep the yearly dividend at 2.03p per share, implying a rise in the gross payment from 3.04p to 3.13p. Sales in the six months rose from £22.9m to £23.9m with those of Howard products, United Kingdom exports, sales by subsidiaries abroad, and turnover in factored lines all moving ahead. But trading profits fell from £1.7m to £1.0m which a big increase in interest charges turned into a slide from £1.2m to pre-tax profits into £225,000 of losses.

DTI, Midland support Penrad

In making known its results for 1974 Penrad Group, formerly Penarth Dock Engineering, says that loan agreements with the Department of Industry for £300,000 over 12 years and with the Midland Bank for conversion of £500,000 into a 10-year loan have been concluded. After a half-time pre-tax loss of £179,000 against a £38,000 profit reflecting the commissioning of a new radiator plant at a time of falling orders and the full year saw a pre-tax loss of £339,000. The year before, it made a profit of £4,500. There is no dividend for 1973, an interim of 1.25p only was paid.

Blount, Black as defaulters

The three-man broking firm of Blount, Black and Gerrard was "hammered" yesterday on the London Stock Exchange—the first failure since last September. A notice posted in the House said that James Hunter, Gerard Tait and Donald Hermand, trading as Blount, Black and Gerrard, had informed the Council that they were unable to comply with their obligations. Accordingly, they were declared defaulters. The firm, based mainly in Edinburgh, was suspended earlier this week pending clarification of its position.

Stag Furn bids £872,000 for the rest of Yatton

Stag Furniture Holdings is bidding £872,000 for the outstanding shares it does not already own in the Yatton Furniture Group. The terms are 135p in cash or one Stag ordinary share and 67.5p in cash for every 20 Yatton ordinary shares. They give a stated offer value of 62p per Yatton share. This is 1p more than the £28,000 for the full year 1974 share income at just over £1.2m (£1.3m) after interest of £1.2m (£26,000). Income available for distribution was cut from £711,000 to £547,000, but the board is stepping up the total dividend from 4.13p to 4.4p with a final 3.36p.

Recovery under way at Harris Lebus

After a hefty fall in profits in 1973-74 Harris Lebus started to recover. In the half-year to April 25, Lebus made pre-tax profits of £105,000, compared with £28,000 for the first half last time and £20,000 for 1973-74. The board of this furniture manufacturer reports that the results reflect an upturn in demand. The improvement in profit should continue in the short run.

Hambros' Brazil sale

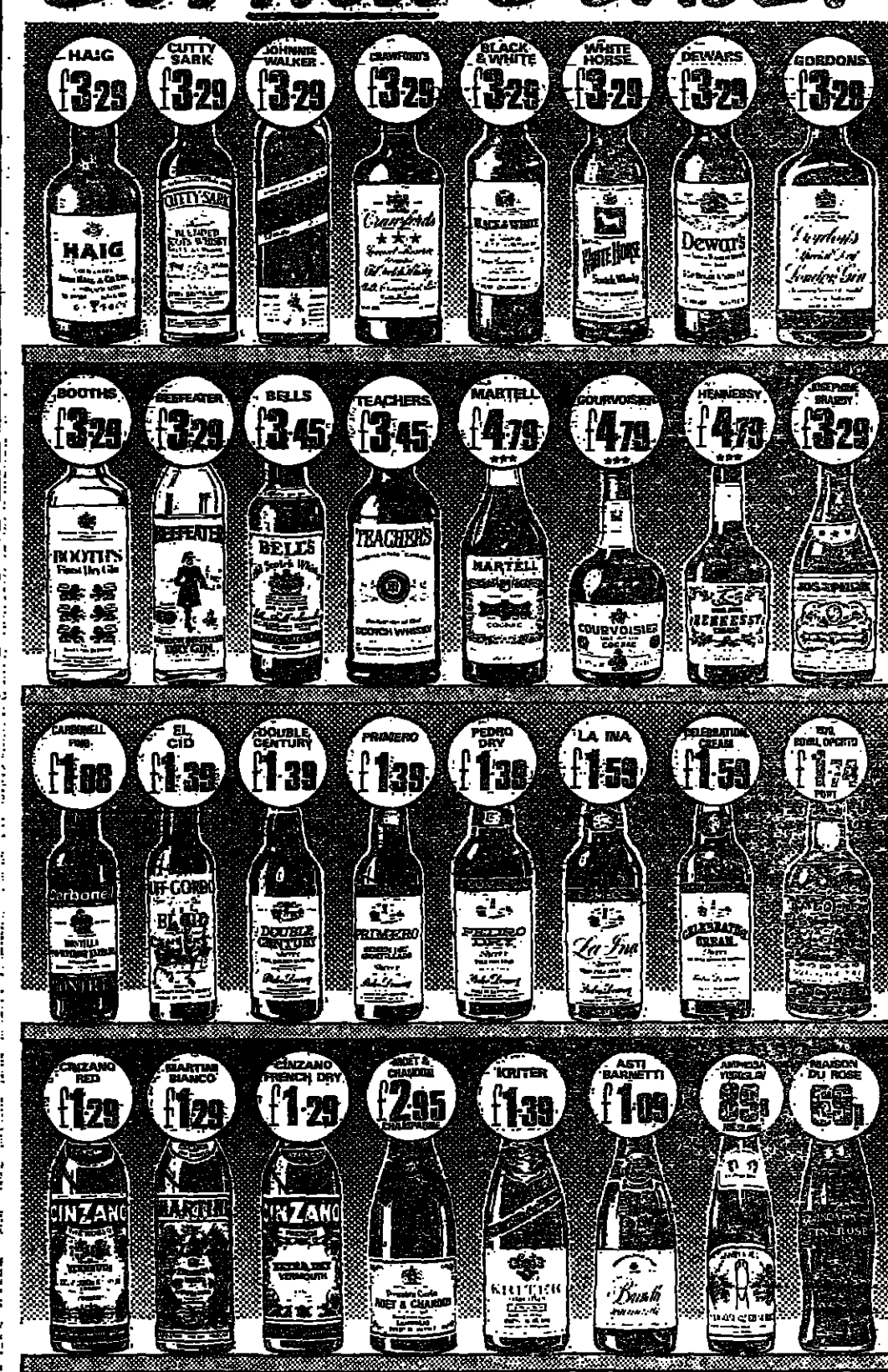
Under a deal just signed at the Brazilian Embassy, London, a 51 per cent interest held by Borregaard, two Norwegian banks, and Hambros Bank in Borregaard Cellulose of Brazil has been sold to a Brazilian group for the equivalent of £17m plus interest. The sale is payable over four years, in unbleached pulp to Borregaard and the other sellers.

Avana double profit

A steep fall in pre-tax profits and an interim dividend was the half-time story from Avana Group, the Cardiff-based cake maker, baker and confectioner chaired by Sir Julian Hodge.

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 - BARNET, 100 BARNET RD., BARNET, HERTS.
 - BELLS, 100 BELLS RD., BELLS, HANTS.
 - BIRMINGHAM, 100 BIRMINGHAM RD., BIRMINGHAM, MIDDLESEX.
 - BIRMINGHAM, 100 BIRMINGHAM RD., BIRMINGHAM, MIDDLESEX.
 - BIRMINGHAM, 100 BIRMINGHAM RD., BIRMINGHAM, MIDDLESEX.
 - BIRMINGHAM, 100 BIRMINGHAM RD., BIRMINGHAM, MIDDLESEX.
 - BIRMINGHAM, 100 BIRMINGHAM RD., BIRMINGHAM, MIDDLESEX.
 - BIRMINGHAM, 100 BIRMINGHAM RD., BIRMINGHAM, MIDDLESEX.
 - BIRMINGHAM, 100 BIRMINGHAM RD., BIRMINGHAM, MIDDLESEX.
- AROUND BRITAIN**
- ALDERMOUTH, 100 ALDERMOUTH RD., ALDERMOUTH, HANTS.
 - ALDERMOUTH, 100 ALDERMOUTH RD., ALDERMOUTH, HANTS.
 - ALDERMOUTH, 100 ALDERMOUTH RD., ALDERMOUTH, HANTS.
 - ALDERMOUTH, 100 ALDERMOUTH RD., ALDERMOUTH, HANTS.
 - ALDERMOUTH, 100 ALDERMOUTH RD., ALDERMOUTH, HANTS.
 - ALDERMOUTH, 100 ALDERMOUTH RD., ALDERMOUTH, HANTS.
 - ALDERMOUTH, 100 ALDERMOUTH RD., ALDERMOUTH, HANTS.
 - ALDERMOUTH, 100 ALDERMOUTH RD., ALDERMOUTH, HANTS.
 - ALDERMOUTH, 100 ALDERMOUTH RD., ALDERMOUTH, HANTS.
 - ALDERMOUTH, 100 ALDERMOUTH RD., ALDERMOUTH, HANTS.

AUGUSTUS BARNETT

For Really Discerning Drinkers
HIGH & DRY
Really Dry Gin

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

A dividend as Ex. div. For record dividend, C. Current price = future payment received. Price at expiration X Dividend and Ex. dividend a special gain for a bid for C. P = Premium payment, a forecast, carrying, P = Call option, E = Rights, for Ex. right on share with 1 Feb. 1971. Price adjusted for late dealings = No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 1947-71, June 2, 1948 to June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1928 = 100.

	Index	Yarn	Index		Yarn
	No.	Index	No.		Index
	Latest	Yield	Previous		Yield
The Times Industrial Share Index	136.21	7.84	114.81	132.55	
Large financial	136.47	8.6	113	132.11	
Small financial	135.23	10.5	105.86	132.74	
Consumer Goods	135.44	9.84	104.24	132.44	
Consumer Goods	140.48	10.7	122.22	135.63	
Share Shares	117.49	7.72	81.13	137.49	
Large financial					
Small financial	376.14	2.57		170.82	
Consumer Goods	143.98	6.54		139.94	
Comm.-dry shares	238.22	4.1	13.30	200.25	
Gold Mining					
	648.25	4.90	7.68	645.29	
Industrial					
Government stocks	76.93	8.19		75.69	
Industrial					
Government stocks	65.06	18.42		45.78	
Gov. War Loan	245	34.46		245	

A record of the Times Industrial Share Index is given below.—

	High	Low
1928	100	60.18
1929	115.07	81.47
1930	120.14	87.47
1931	136.18	106.12
1932	155.23	125.35
1933	165.07	140.72
1934	174.77	152.23
1935	187.71	171.77

= Flat interest yield.

By Rex Bellamy

Golf

Wales lose the the homeward

Miss B. F. Stone, M. C. Henson and
Miss B. M. Court v A. J. Stone and
Miss B. F. Stone.

ONE: Juniors: C. J. Lewis v R.
Yeager; Phyllis v Gertrude; v T. Koch
Miss D. L. Fromholz v Miss V. A.
Burton.

TWO: Veterans: J. D. Budge and
G. Mulloy v L. Bergelin and R. Paulty.

TO BE ARRANGED: Juniors: Miss

as she had promised to do from the start. For she stood four up her seven holes, as Mrs de Prado prayed her tee shots anywhere but on the fairway. The Frenchwoman pulled back the eighth and ninth, but a wayward iron cost

Irvin lost to M. Gutermaann and M. Tiennhahser at the 14th; L. Harrold lost to L. Smith beat R. Böhm and S. Schultz, one hole; Singles: A. Irvin beat B. Böhm at the 20th; J. G. Ennhahser lost to M. Gutermaann, 3 and 2; A. Stant beat M. Tiennhahser, 2 and 1; L. Harrold lost to S. Schultz, one hole; B. Huke beat J. Wegmann, 4 and 3.

prize of \$7,500 and which he has won twice.

Nicklaus, who is the leading money-winner on the United States circuit this season with nearly \$83,000, has a remarkable record in the British Open. This is his

	JAYNE, Open	K 197	SCHUBERT, K 69	WILSON, S 137	Milwaukee 67	G. Gilchrist Tl. D.
	69	66	68	67	Barber	Tl. D.
	HUI	62	63	157	North	Tl. D.
	158	L Elder	62	159	159	159
	Clelland	62	71	T Jenkins	68	71
	T Shaw	67	71	H Hickey	71	68
	157	157	157	G R Luff	68	68
	Spred	68	71	M Hayes	71	68
	D Stockton	68	71			

DRAGONS: 1, Titan (N. D. Truman, Royal Norfolk and Suffolk); 2, Alghida (C. Doyle, Kingsale); 3, Sandpiper (N. S. Trecker, Royal Thames); 4, Lawbaw (K. L. Gumley, Royal Firth); 5, Triton (G. Good, Kingsale); 6, Astorisk (M. Napier, Royal Firth).

Felix Buchle and Guido Gross from Switzerland capsized on spinnaker reach, and Nicholas and Crispin Read-Wilson suffered stroke of cruel fortune when their boom broke on the first beat to windward.

SEVENTH RACE: 1. R. Tushingham and A. Grinner; 2. A. and J. Loe; 3. P. and P. Gaul (France); 4. Davies and C. Moulder; 5. K. Bravell and M. Treadwell; 6. J. Als and P. Day.

CHAMPIONSHIP: 1. Gaul, 51.4pts; 2. Bruckner, 59.7pts; 3. A. and M. Brill (Ireland), 50.1pts; equal; 4. Sandv and D. Racifine and A. J. Locke, 61.1pts.

International Women: 2. Moulden (O.
Parlane: 2. Carey (J. G.)
Roberts: 2. Fyfe 15. 1. Marshall
Ross: 2. Piers (G. R. Dunn). 1. P.
1. Kelpie (J. G. Thomson): 3. S.
piper (J. R. Gibb). Hunter: 1. S.
Cassaw (J. Knox): 2. Apollo (J.
Campbell). 1. Loch Long: 1. 2.
(R. A. MacGrouther): 2. Slacks (P.
Devereux). Careloch: 1. Zephu

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

1990

